



Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain handling plants.

## Dry Pits and Basements Mean Real Money to You!

IT may be that you are now making plans for a new elevator to be erected this Spring.

If you are you want to include in your plans a means for making your pits and basements permanently dry inside.

Many contractors use Medusa Waterproofing exclusively and you can intrust your building construction with such men and have perfect confidence in their ability to produce.

If the question of waterproofing concrete is not fully understood by either you or your contractor, and if the reason for the absorption qualities of practically *all* concrete is not perfectly clear write for Medusa Waterproofing literature. Use it as your guide and reference in your new construction.

The man now suffering actual monetary loss through damp pits and basements can overcome the short comings in his elevator. We'll gladly tell you how this can be done.

**The Sandusky Cement Company**  
Department G. J. Cleveland

*Manufacturers of Medusa Non-Staining White Cement (Plain and Waterproofed); Medusa Waterproofing (Powder or Paste); Medusa Gray Cement (Plain and Waterproofed); and Medusa Cement Paint.*

# MEDUSA

## WATERPROOFING

Powder or Paste



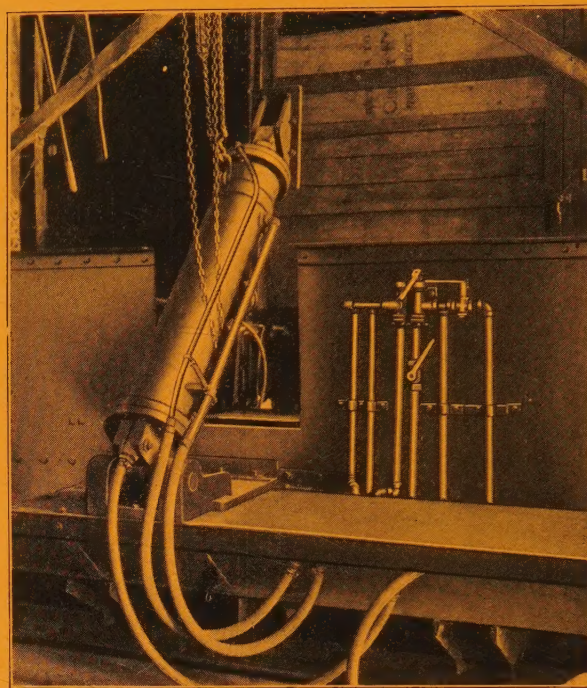


# No More Broken Grain Doors!

Grain doors are pushed in **whole**, without breaking, and in less than two minutes, with the powerful

## PETERSON *Pneumatic* Grain Door Remover

No door, no matter how spiked can resist its tremendous force. With 100 lbs. air pressure the Peterson exerts 6,000 lbs. pressure on the door, slowly, steadily, irresistibly! Surplus air available for cleaning, signalling, etc.

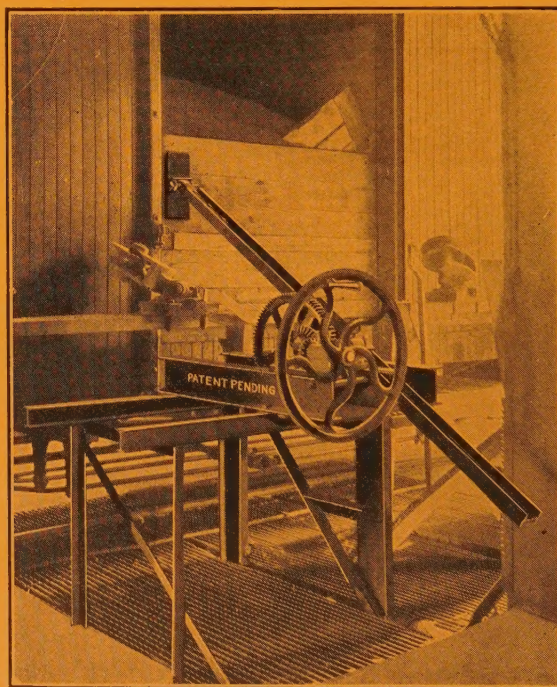


Peterson Grain Door Remover, Manufactured Under License

## PANK Grain Door Remover

A simple, sturdy, powerful tool that costs less than any similar machine on the market. Turning the flywheel develops all the pressure needed to open any door or section.

Either of these grain door removers eliminates chopping doors open, speeds up grain unloading and directly saves its cost in wages alone. Write us for details.



Pank Grain Door Remover

*Everything for Every Mill and Elevator*

**The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.**

Minneapolis Minn.

Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg





## Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.*

### ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.\*

### ATLANTA, GA.

Haym & Co., H. M., wholesale brokers, grain, hay.\*

### BALTIMORE, MD.

#### Chamber of Commerce Members.

Baltimore Grain Co., grain receivers, exporters.\*  
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.\*  
Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters.\*  
Har & Co., G. A., grain, hay, seeds.\*  
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.\*  
Steen & Bro., E., grain receivers and exporters.\*

### BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.\*

### BLUFFTON, IND.

Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., grain, hay, seeds.\*

### BUFFALO, N. Y.

#### Corn Exchange Members.

Davis, Inc., A. C., grain.\*  
Globe Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.  
Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.  
Great Lakes Grain Co., Inc., receiving and forwarding.  
McKillop, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.\*  
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.\*  
Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co., "Quality Feeds."  
Ratcliffe, S. M., commission merchant.\*  
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Sunset Grain & Feed Co., grain and feed.\*  
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.\*  
Watkins Grain Co., grain commission.

### CAIRO, ILL.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Halliday Elevator Co., grain dealers.\*  
Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.\*  
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.\*

### CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

King Wilder Grain Co., grain shippers.\*  
Murrel Grain Co., Ray, receivers and shippers.\*

### CHICAGO, ILL.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Badenoch Co., J. J., grains, millfeeds, concentrates.\*  
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.\*  
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.\*  
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.\*  
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.\*  
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.\*  
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.\*  
Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.\*  
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.\*  
Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.\*  
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.\*  
Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, stocks, bonds, grain, ctu.  
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.\*  
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Rothschild Co., D., receivers and shippers.\*  
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.\*  
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.\*  
Thomson-McKinnon, members leading exchanges.

### CINCINNATI, O.

#### Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain merchants.\*  
DeMoleat Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.\*  
Scholl Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*

### CIRCLEVILLE, O.

Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.\*

\*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

### CLEVELAND, O.

#### Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.\*  
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.\*  
Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.\*  
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.\*

### COLUMBUS, O.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.\*

### DAVENPORT, IA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.\*

### DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.\*  
Harrison, Ward & Co., grain Belt Elevator.\*

### DENVER, COLO.

#### Grain Exchange Members.

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.\*  
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.\*  
Denver Elevator, wholesale grain, flour, millfeed.  
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.\*  
Farmers Union M. & E. Co., millers, grain mchts.  
Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.\*  
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.\*  
Summit Grain Co., The, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.\*

### DES MOINES, IA.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Lockwood, Lee, broker.

### DETROIT, MICH.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Caughy-Jossman Co., grain and field seeds.\*  
Lapham & Co., J. S., grain dealers.\*  
Lichtenberg & Son, oats, corn, hay, straw.\*  
Simmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.\*

### DULUTH, MINN.

#### Board of Trade Members.

White Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*

### EMPORIA, KANS.

Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

### FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen, George, grain broker.

### FORT WORTH, TEX.

#### Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Dorsey Grain Co., merchants—commission consignments.  
Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.  
Gladney-Muchmore Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignmts.  
Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.\*  
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.\*  
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.\*  
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.\*  
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds."

### GALVESTON, TEX.

Texas Star Flour Mills, flour and corn millers, expttrs.

### GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.\*

### HOUSTON, TEX.

Gulf Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.  
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.\*

### HUTCHINSON, KANS.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Central Grain & Laboratories Co., The, recvrs.-shprs.  
Collingwood-Moore Grain Co., receivers and shippers.  
Gano Grain Co., wheat, corn, sorghums.  
Hutchinson Grain Co., mill orders.  
McReynolds, A. G., grain merchant.  
Southwest Grain Co., consignants, country run grain.

### KANKAKEE, ILL.

Breckenridge Grain Co., grain dealers.

### INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Bingham Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.\*  
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.\*  
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.\*  
Hart-Maibucher Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hayward-Rich Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.\*  
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.\*  
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

### KANSAS CITY, MO.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.  
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, millo.\*  
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.  
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.  
Hipple Grain Co., millo-kaffir.  
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, millo, screenings.  
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Miller Grain Co., S. H., consignments.  
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.\*  
Scular Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.  
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.\*  
Urdike Grain Corp., consignments.  
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.\*  
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.\*

### LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Cranston-Liggett Gr. & Feed Co., corn, mixed feed.

### LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

#### Grain Exchange Members.

Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and millfeed.\*  
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain and millfeed.

### LOUISVILLE, KY.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Callahan & Son, receivers and shippers of grain.\*  
Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., recvrs., shippers of grain.\*  
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.\*  
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.\*

### LYNCHBURG, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.

### McKINNEY, TEX.

Reinhardt & Co., wheat, corn, oats, maize.\*

### MEMPHIS, TENN.

#### Merchants Exchange Members.

Browne, Walter M., broker and com., consignments.\*  
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.\*  
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, millfeed.\*

### MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.\*

### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

#### Chamber of Commerce Members.

Franke Grain Co., The, grain and feed.  
Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., recvrs. and shippers.\*  
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.\*  
LaBudde Feed & Grain Co., grain, feed, hay.\*  
Milwaukee Grain Com. Co., recvrs., grain and seed.

### MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

#### Chamber of Commerce Members.

Cargill Commission Co., grain commission.\*  
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.\*  
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.\*  
Delmar Co., shippers.  
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hubenthal, C. G., gr. mchts., oil meal, chicken feed.  
Itasca Elevator Co., grain merchants.  
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers and shippers.\*  
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.\*  
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.  
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.\*  
Zimmerman, Otto A., grain and feed.\*

(Continued on next page.)



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

## NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

## NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.\*

## NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Abel, Joseph A., grain broker.  
Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.\*  
Knight & Co., grain brokers.  
Therrien, A. F., broker.

## OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Grain Marketing Co., milling wheat specialists.  
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.\*  
Marshall Masters Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.\*  
McManus Gr. & Feed Co., W. F., wh., corn, oats, mfeed.  
Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.\*  
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., strictly brokerage.  
Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.  
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.

## OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.\*  
Roberts Grain Co., Geo. A., consignments.\*  
Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.\*  
Taylor Grain Co., brokers.\*  
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.\*

## PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.\*  
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.  
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.\*  
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.\*

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Richardson Bros., grain, flour, millfeeds.\*  
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.\*  
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.\*

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Hardman & Daker, grain, hay, millfeed.\*  
Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.\*  
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.\*  
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain and hay.\*  
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.\*

## PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

## ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

A. J. Elevator Co., The, wheat, corn, oats.\*  
Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Niedorp Grain Co., buyers-sellers of corn.\*

## SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., wheat, corn-brok., Texas R. Oats.\*

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Dreyer Commission Co., feedingstuffs, grain, seeds.\*  
Graham & Martin Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.\*  
Hunter-Robinson Mfg. & Gr. Co., grain, feedstuffs.\*  
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Morton & Co., grain commission.\*  
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.\*

## ST. LOUIS, MO. (Continued.)

Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.\*  
Powell & O'Rourke Grain Co., buyers-sellers corn.\*  
Turner Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Von Rump Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., whlse. grain, hay, mill feeds.

## SIDNEY, OHIO.

Custenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.\*  
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.\*

## SIOUX CITY, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Button Co., L. C., grain commission.\*  
Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.\*

## TOLEDO, O.

Produce Exchange Members.

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., field seeds, popcorn.  
De Vore & Co., H. W., grain and seeds.\*  
King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.\*  
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.\*  
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.\*  
Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.\*

## TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.\*

## WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Bedell Elevator Co., milling wheat.  
Beyer Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Blood Grain Co., I. D., receivers and shippers.  
Harold Grain Co., J. R., consignments, mill orders.  
Smith McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, kafir, millfeed.  
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Co., receivers and shippers.  
Stevens Scott Grain Co., receivers and shippers.  
Wallingford Bros., milling and export wheat.\*  
Wichita Terminal Elevtr. Co., general grain and elevtr.\*

## WICHITA FALLS, TEX.

Mytinger Mfg. & Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.\*

## WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., Whlrs. gr. and seeds.\*

\* Member Grain Dealers National Association.

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# ST. JOSEPH

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ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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NIEDORP GRAIN CO.  
St. Joseph, Mo.

**GORDON GRAIN CO.**  
CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.



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is the largest mixed feed manufacturing center in the country. Being a large railroad center, Memphis is the gateway to the mixed feed consuming territory of the Southeast, while on the other hand it is admirably located to draw grain from the large grain-raising sections of the Middle West and Southwest. This location, which is served by 12 trunk line railroads, and the great Mississippi river, has greatly aided Memphis merchants in developing the feed manufacturing industry.

If you are a Northern or Western grain dealer, you have a market for your products in Memphis. If you are a Southern dealer, Memphis can supply your needs in grain, mixed feed and hay.

Get into communication with the firms listed below:

## *Memphis Merchants' Exchange Members*

### **Walter M. Browne**

Brokerage & Commission—  
Consignments

### **Ben. H. Williamson & Co.**

Brokers—Flour, Feed, Grain,  
Alfalfa Meal

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Mill Feed, Ear Corn a  
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### **Farabee & Nessly Co.**

Specializing in Ear Corn  
and Hay

### **Lee D. Jones**

Specializing in Hay, Ear Corn  
& Red Rust Proof Oats

### **Sessum Grain Co.**

Grain, Mixed Feed

### **E. E. Buxton**

Broker & Commission  
Merchant

### **Cereal Byproducts Co.**

Wheat Feeds, Alfalfa Meal,  
Byproducts, Feeds

### **Embry E. Anderson**

Grain, Hay, Ear Corn a  
Specialty

### **Mississippi Elevator Co.**

Grain Dealers, Feed Mfrs.

### **U. S. Feed Co.**

Grain

### **Scruggs-Robinson Co.**

Broker, Com. Merchant,  
Consignments

### **Davis & Andrews Co.**

Millers & Grain Dealers

### **Edgar-Morgan Co.**

Mixed Feed Mfrs.

### **L. P. Cook**

Receiver and Shipper

### **Royal Feed & Milling Co.**

Mixed Feed Mfrs.

### **John Wade & Sons, Inc.**

Grain, Feed, Flour

### **International Sugar Feed Co.**

Mfrs. Sweet Mixed Feed

### **Heckle Bros.**

Brokers of Grain-Flour-Feed

### **The Quaker Oats Company**

Feed Manufacturers

### **E. L. Luibel Company**

Broker Commission Con-  
signments

### **Denyven & Co.**

Brokerage & Commission



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Board of Trade CHICAGO

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"SINCE 1873"

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CHICAGO

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72 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

**PHILIP H. SCHIFFLIN & CO.****Grain Commission**

49 Board of Trade

CHICAGO

**BARTLETT FRAZIER Co.** GRAIN MERCHANTSWestern Union Bldg.  
CHICAGO**Clement Curtis & Co.**

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1-2-5 BOARD OF TRADE CHICAGO

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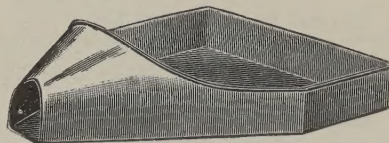
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Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00.

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Board of Trade

Chicago, Illinois

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"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"

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125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG

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Established 1877

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

St. Louis

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### Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

### MARTIN & KNOWLTON GRAIN CO.

SUCCESSORS TO  
COFFE & CARKENER CO.

Receivers and Shippers St. Louis, Mo.

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RAIN

### MARSHALL HALL GRAIN COMPANY

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BOUGHT TO ARRIVE  
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EXPORT

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ST. JOSEPH

"We Ship What We Sell"

### Powell & O'Rourke Grain Company

Operating Brooklyn St. Elevate  
Buyers and Sellers of Corn

846 Pierce Bldg. St. Louis

"We Ship What We Sell"

Carrying money to the bank becomes a habit with Advertisers who regularly use the advertising pages of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

Chamber of Commerce  
Members

## BALTIMORE

Chamber of Commerce  
Members

Established 1900

### G. A. HAX & CO.

COMMISSION

Grain and Hay

BALTIMORE

MARYLAND

### E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN-HAY-SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

### Baltimore Grain Co.

Receivers & Exporters

Baltimore Maryland

**SOME GRAIN DEALERS** have realized a fortune from the offerings others overlooked. Our advertising pages as well as our reading matter columns present real opportunities to alert readers. Better keep your eyes open and look around as the entire contents of the Journal are prepared especially for you.



# DENVER

Grain shippers who are anxious to get the most from their grain will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the Denver market. After a thorough investigation it is a known fact that it will receive your

shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

**T. D. Phelps Grain Co.**  
Wholesale Grain and Beans.

**The Summit Grain Co.**  
Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.  
Elevators: Denver, Cheyenne Wells and Arapahoe, Colo.

**O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.**  
Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain.

**Farmers Union Mlg. & Elev. Co.**  
Millers and Grain Merchants.  
38th and Wynkoop Sts.

**The Conley-Ross Grain Co.**  
Wholesale Grain.

**The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.**  
Grain, Hay, Beans.

**Rocky Mountain Grain Co.**  
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

## Denver Elevator

Wholesale Grain, Flour, Mill, Feed and Pinto Beans.  
We operate 30 elevators in eastern Colorado.

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

Board of Trade  
Members

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Handling  
Consignments  
and Futures  
47 Years

## B. C. Christopher & Co.

KANSAS CITY MO.

Buyers and  
Shippers Kaffir,  
Feterita, Milo  
Maize, Mill Feed

**CONSIGN**  
ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.  
Kansas City

**HIPPLE GRAIN CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.**  
MILO and KAFIR - Wire us for prices delivered - Write for daily card quotations

**A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.**  
Grain Commission  
Mill Orders a Specialty  
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited  
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A



Buyers—Sellers  
**WHEAT . CORN**  
**OATS . BARLEY**  
CONSIGNMENTS  
MILL ORDERS

## CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock and can make prompt delivery.

Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.50  
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 3.00  
Robinson's Cifer Code, leather..... 2.25  
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00  
Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code..... 2.00  
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup....20.00  
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00  
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....15.00  
Riverside Flour Code, Improved, 6th Edition.....12.50  
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

**Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.**  
CONSIGNMENTS - Kansas City - Omaha

**SHANNON GRAIN COMPANY**  
CONSIGNMENTS

201-2 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Yes Sir:** Real Service  
We Handle Consignments  
**S. H. Miller Grain Co.**  
Kansas City Missouri

Board of Trade  
Members

## PEORIA

Board of Trade  
Members

**P. B. Miles**  
and  
**C.C.**

Established - 1875

Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois

Handling Grain on Commission Our Specialty

**W. W. Dewey & Sons**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

33-35 Board of Trade  
Peoria, Ill.

**Turner-Hudnut Company**  
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers

42-47 Board of Trade

## C. N. D. QUOTATIONS

A complete record of C. N. D. or Radio Market Quotations is invaluable for ready reference.

Each sheet is headed "Board of Trade Quotations for Week Commencing Monday ..... 192...." Columns are provided for three Wheat options, three Corn, three Oats, three Rye and two Barley. Spaces for the market hourly and at close. Closing prices for previous week are listed at top.

Sixty sheets, printed on bond paper, 9½x11½, are well bound in book form, with flexible pressboard covers—a year's supply. Order Form 97-5. Price \$1.00. Weight 14 oz.

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



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Chamber of Commerce  
Members

**MARFIELD GRAIN COMPANY**  
Receivers and Shippers MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**Fraser-Smith Co.**  
**GRAIN**  
Minneapolis - Milwaukee

CORN -- OATS -- BARLEY -- RYE  
For Prompt Shipment in any Quantity  
**The VAN DUSEN-  
HARRINGTON CO.**  
MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

**Cereal Grading Co.**  
**GRAIN MERCHANTS**

We buy, sell, store and ship  
all kinds of grain. Get our  
offers, or try us with your  
consignments.

LIBERAL ADVANCES  
Operators of Elevator "R"

Chamber of Commerce  
MINNEAPOLIS

**CARGILL COMMISSION COMPANY**

DULUTH MINNEAPOLIS MILWAUKEE

EFFICIENCY is our watchword; SATISFACTION your reward

**SHIP TO CARGILL**

"You can't do better; You might do worse."

**DELMAR COMPANY**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Shippers  
Sulphured, Natural and Clipped Oats,  
Barley, Durum Wheat. Also  
Milling Wheat and Buckwheat  
Ask for Samples and Prices

**ACCOUNT BOOKS** FOR SALE BY  
Grain Dealers Journal  
CHICAGO

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**CORN**

**Halliday Elevator Company**  
**GRAIN DEALERS**  
CAIRO, ILL.

**OATS**

**RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS**

**RICHARDSON BROS.**  
Brokers  
Want Offers  
Grain - Flour - Mill Feed  
Delivered Philadelphia  
Either Export or Domestic  
The Bourse

**E. A. Grubbs Grain Co.**  
BUYERS—SHIPPERS  
*Good Milling Wheat*  
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**The Sheets Elevator Co.**  
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**L. W. FORBELL & CO.**  
*Strictly Commission Merchants*  
Specialists in WHEAT, CORN, OATS  
Consignments Solicited  
340-342 Produce Exchange, NEW YORK, N. Y.

**E. P. BACON CO.**  
**Grain Commission Merchants**  
Sellers of Cash Grain and  
Field Seeds on Consignment  
MILWAUKEE—CHICAGO—MINNEAPOLIS

**E. Stockham Grain Co.**  
**CONSIGNMENTS**  
Every Car Gets Personal Service  
Omaha, Nebr.  
*WRITE US YOUR OFFERS*

**CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY**  
Receivers and Shippers  
**GRAIN**  
Consignments Solicited  
OMAHA

**SHIP US YOUR CORN, OATS AND WHEAT**

*Regardless of its condition. We operate the Superior Elevator  
equipped with all modern machinery for handling grain.*

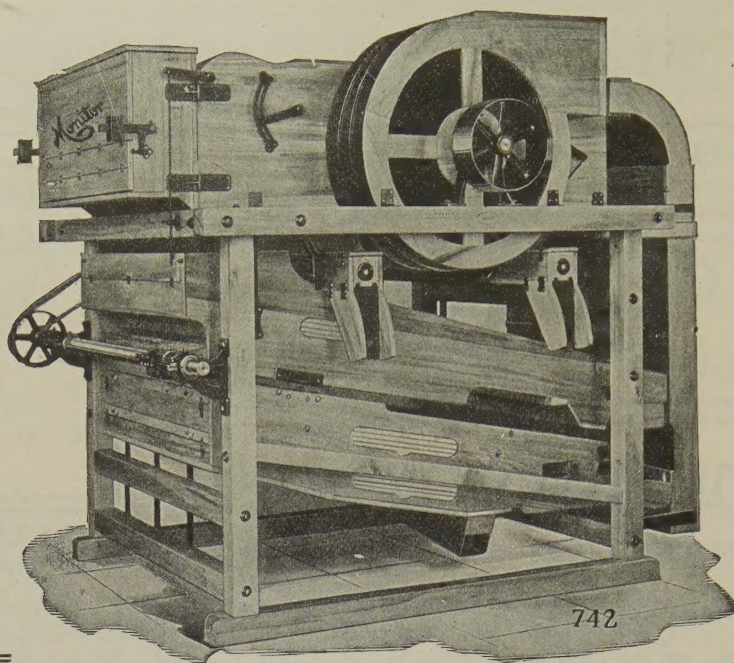
**PRATT & CO., Operators of Superior Elevator**  
910 Chamber of Commerce Buffalo, N. Y.

**WANT A JOB?**

Advertise in the "Situation Wanted"  
columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

Send Your **JOSEPH A. ABEL** GRAIN BROKER  
Offerings to D4 Produce Exchange  
NEW YORK, N. Y.





## Yes, We Have No Loose Screens

"Not any more. We now use the MONITOR Combined Corn and Small Grain Cleaner and our screens are protected and cared for because they are always in position in the shoe."

That's the answer of most grain men of today when asked how they store and care for extra idle screens. No fussing or hunting when they change from corn to wheat; from oats to rye or buckwheat. It's only necessary to change one valve and turn on the grain. The machine sends this grain to the right screens instantly.

Our prices reflect the present day conditions. They are right and yet the quality of the MONITOR machine was never kept on a higher plane. When you buy a MONITOR, you get the most for your money that you can find in grain cleaners.

When will you be ready to buy a cleaner? That is the time to write us.

## Huntley Manufacturing Company

Department B

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*Our Representatives At Your Service*

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F. J. Murphy, 732 Board of  
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**Dayton, Ohio**

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**Los Angeles, Calif.**

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**High Point, N. C.**

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**Portland, Ore.**

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**

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Exchange

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**

J. B. Ruthrauf, Hotel Bristol

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Will Hill, 217 Corn Exch.

**Philadelphia, Penna.**

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**Seattle, Wash.**

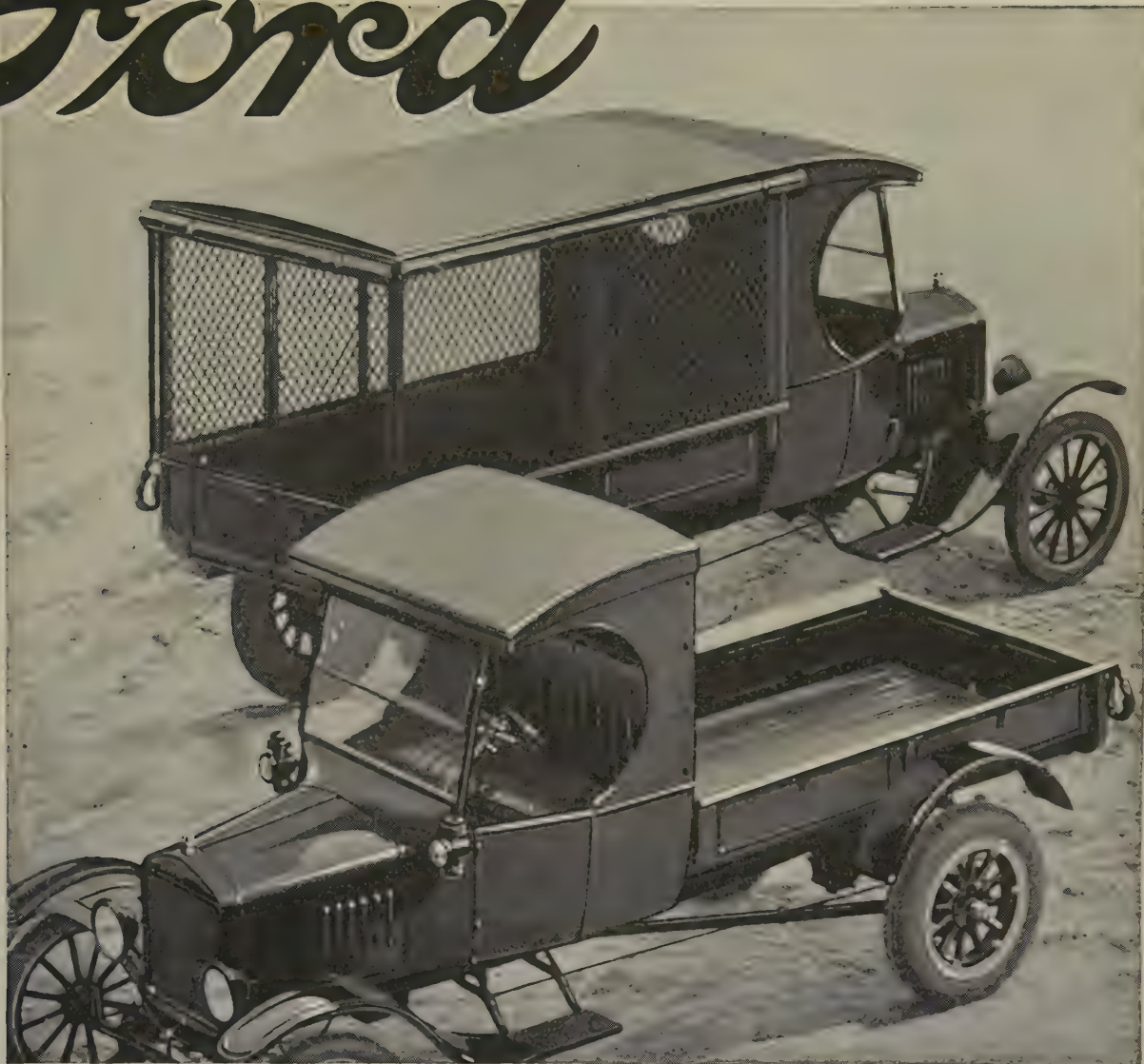
J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

**Canadian Plant:**

Tillsonburg, Ontario.



# Ford



## The Biggest Value In a One Ton Truck

*Ford One Ton Truck  
With All Steel Body  
and Cab - - \$485*

*With canopy roof, side  
curtains, screens and  
end doors - - \$540*

*One Ton Chassis \$365*

*All prices f. o. b. Detroit*

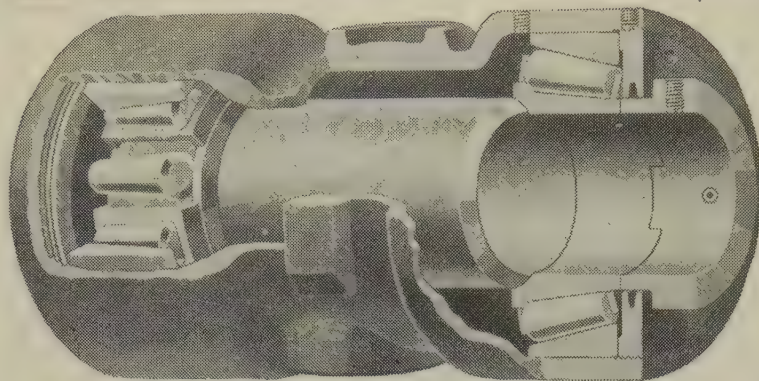
Results obtained from actual service in lines of business where rapid transportation is required, have made the Ford One Ton Truck the Standard rapid delivery unit.

Its work is dependable under all conditions of traffic; it represents only a very small item of expense, both in operation and investment. It is easily the best value in truck transportation ever offered.

*Authorized Ford Dealers can supply data on cost of operation covering every line of business involving motor transportation.*

*Ford Motor Company*  
Detroit





Several hundred bearings were required for the B. & O. Elevator job. Shaft diameter ranged from 2 15/16" to 6 1/2".

## This Is The Bearing

installed in the new B. & O. Elevator. It was the largest bearing contract filled in 1924 and for 15 years this bearing has been operating in mills and elevators. Its record is the engineers' assurance that it is the safe bearing to specify. Three times the capacity of automobile bearings size for size. Write for interesting information and prices.

**Wm. E. Pratt Mfg. Co.**

190 N. State St.

Chicago, Ill.

# SULPHUR

Highest quality for bleaching grains. Guaranteed 99.5% pure and entirely free from arsenic. Quick shipment from mines or nearby stocks.

## TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY

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MINES:

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WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE:

F. W. Lewis  
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Chicago, Ill

## WELLER

### Elevator Buckets



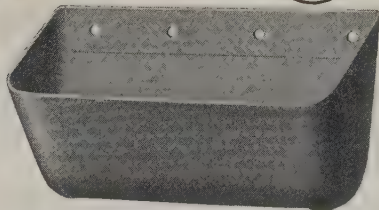
"V" Type

A bucket for high speed and perfect discharge



"Salem"

Weller Buckets are well made and will give the service



We Also Make  
Buffalo Favorite and Rialto Buckets  
and a Complete Line of  
Grain Handling Equipment

Write for prices

**WELLER MFG. CO.**

1820-1856 N. Kostner Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

SALES OFFICES:

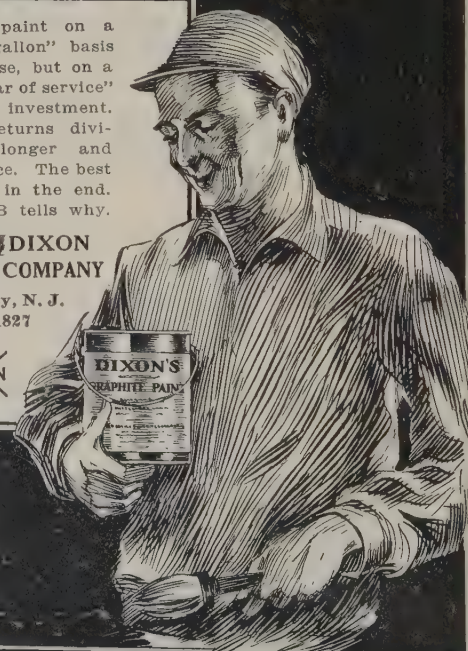
New York Boston Baltimore Pittsburgh  
Cleveland Detroit San Francisco

## DIXON'S SILICA - GRAPHITE PAINT

To buy paint on a "cost per gallon" basis is an expense, but on a "cost per year of service" basis an investment. DIXON'S returns dividends of longer and better service. The best is cheapest in the end. Booklet 15-B tells why.

**JOSEPH DIXON  
CRUCIBLE COMPANY**

Jersey City, N. J.  
Est. 1827







BUFFALO COURIER, FRIDAY

LAKE GRAIN TRADE  
LIVELY THESE DAYS

Buffalo Elevators Are Op-  
erating Almost at Top  
Speed.

The lake grain fleet is traveling at a goodly clip these days and as a result the Buffalo elevators are operating at almost top speed. For the first fifteen days of October the fleet delivered at this port 22,500,000 bushels, and up to yesterday morning the receipts at the local elevators totaled 155,000,000 bushels, an immense increase over last season. Receipts at the elevators here yesterday totaled approximately 2,000,000 bushels.

The vessels at the elevators here yesterday had on approximately 2,000,000 bushels and on the preceding day the elevators unloaded 2,120,000 bushels.

The elevators are reported to be keeping up the good work and shape to keep in better supply. The cars were never in better shape of a large canal, and the export movement is reported good. "The car supply was never better," said an elevator man yesterday. "They are simply throwing cars at us these days. Indications point the lakes as long as grain down the lakes as long as the boats can navigate."

There is another big link now as if on the way here, and it looks now as if there will be a good-sized lineup at the elevators right through the season for marine men say.

The package freighters are keeping fairly busy these days, both eastbound and westbound traffic having been increasing lately. The Uca and Comberns of the G. L. T. C. fleet are the only boats not in commission at present.

Marquette; W. H. Wolf, Ashland; John Progress, Detroit, light.

One of the big problems confronting grain elevator operators is their need for efficient disposal or transfer of grain. Whether it be loading, unloading, or transferring from bin to bin, to avoid spillage, the move must be made with speed, and that is where Webster Equipment is most valuable.

Dependability is noticeable wherever one finds Webster Equipment. The operator knows just what can be done in a given period of time and he depends upon the equipment to make good his word.

For nearly half a century the Webster name has been a synonym for Dependable Grain Handling Machinery. Modern terminal elevators all over the country testify to Webster's engineering ability.

Whether your requirements are for handling grain, flour, cereal, or feed, the Webster line stands ready to offer you the best.

*Catalog on Request*

**THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY**  
4500 Cortland Street, CHICAGO

**BRANCHES:**

**Boston  
Buffalo**

**Cincinnati**  
**Cleveland**

New York  
Philadelphia

**Webster-Brinkey Company—Seattle and Los Angeles**

Webster Inglis Limited—Toronto, Ont.

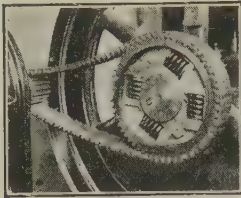
### Agencies in Principal Cities

# WEBSTER

## GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

Marine Legs      Dock Spouts  
Car-loading Spouts  
Car Pullers      Man Hoists  
Automatic Power Shovels  
Belt Conveyors and Trippers  
Belt Loading Hoppers  
Bucket Elevators  
Screw Conveyors      Sheaves  
Elevator Buckets      Gears  
Sprockets, Chain, Friction  
Clutches, etc.





## Friction Vanishes

Hundreds of elevators all over the country have practically eliminated friction by installing American High Speed Chains. They run without initial tension or sliding contact. Furthermore, they generate no static electricity, one of the chief causes of dust explosions. American High Speed Chains transmit between 98 and 99% of the power applied, which means real saving in operating costs.

*Our engineers are for your help on any particular problems*

Write or Wire

**AMERICAN**  
HIGH SPEED CHAIN CO.  
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

## A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"

Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.

Get it from your dealer

The New Badger  
ADVANCE  
Car-Mover Co.  
Appleton, Wis.

Look for the word  
"New Badger" -- it identifies our product



Grain Mktg. Co  
Chicago  
Northrup-King Co.  
Minneapolis  
Quaker Oats Co., 5  
Plants  
B. & O. Elevator  
Baltimore  
J. C. Hunt Grain Co.  
Wichita Falls, Tex.  
Santa Fe Elevators  
Kansas City  
Capitol Elevator  
Duluth

We have equipped 75% of the terminal elevators built or equipped during the last 20 years in the U. S. and Canada. You can profit by this experience.

*Write us for particulars.*

**Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.**

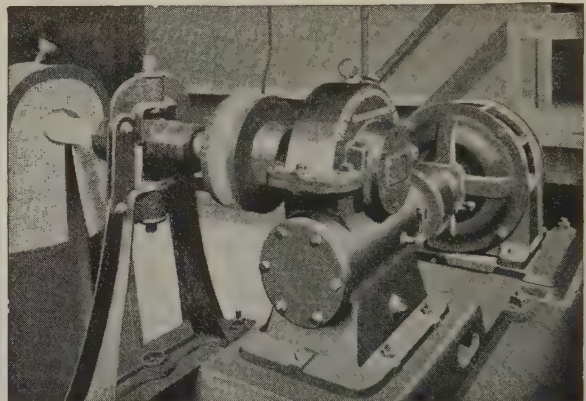
2542-52 W. 21st St.

Chicago, Ill.

# Cleveland WORM GEAR REDUCTION UNITS

—for Economical  
Speed Reduction  
in your plant

Elevators, Conveyors, Fans,  
and Machines of every kind  
can be driven more eco-  
nomically if you will use  
Cleveland's



*Cleveland Worm Gear Reduction Unit driving a Screw Feed Conveyor. Motor 10 HP—720 RPM. Ratio in Worm Drive 9-2/3 to 1.*

Cleveland Worm Gear Reduction Units are fully enclosed, troubleproof and quiet—the gears operate in a bath of oil. There are only two moving parts to a Cleveland, the worm and the gear—this simplicity means longer life and lower maintenance cost.

Complete information will be sent on request or a nearby representative will gladly call.

**The Cleveland Worm & Gear Co.**

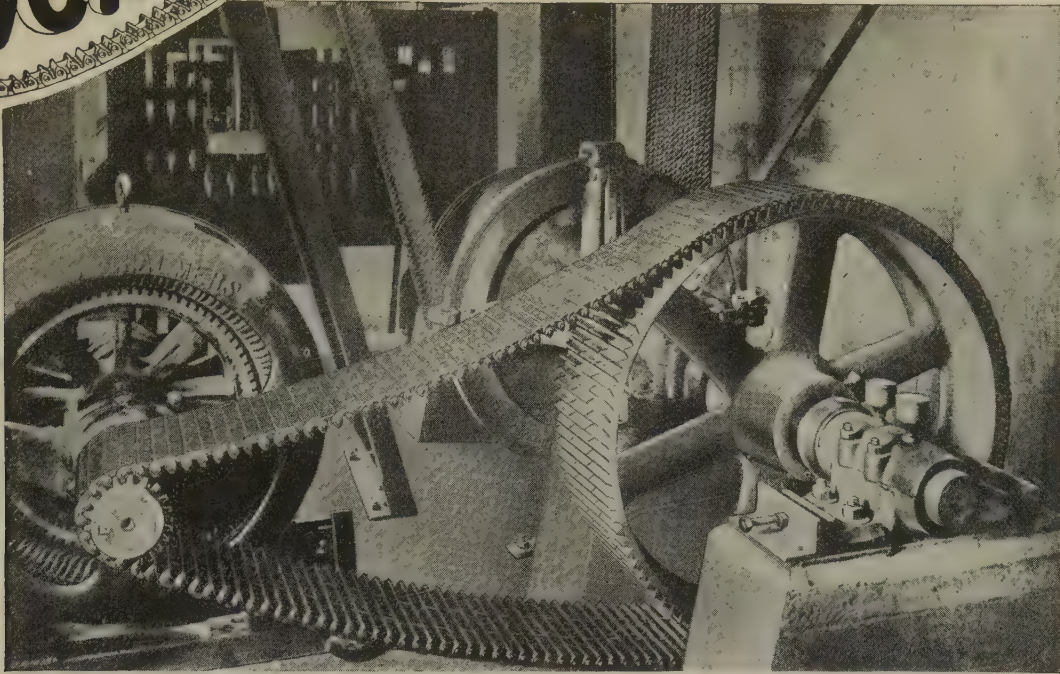
*"America's Pioneers in Worm Gearing"*

1502 E. 40th St.

Cleveland, Ohio



# MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



100 h. p. Morse Silent Chain Drive Transmitting Power from Motor to Elevator Head Drive, 690 R. P. M. Driven, 106 R. P. M. 39 Drives, Total ing 1450 h. p. in this Grain Elevator

## 2600 Horsepower Transmitted by Morse Drives

Power costs are not all in the prime mover. Transmission takes its toll. That is why leading engineers are giving such close attention to the losses occurring through inefficient transmission of power, and why grain elevator operators, millers and cereal and feed manufacturers are including this problem in their study of cost reduction. Over a period of years transmission costs are impressive.

Morse Silent Chain Drives are being installed in a steadily increasing number of plants because they have demonstrated their economy under every type of service. The construction of the rocker joint and the multiple plates of which the chain is made, reduces to a minimum the strain upon any one joint. The space sav-

ing characteristic of the drive recommends it to every grain elevator operator, miller and feed manufacturer.

In the plant of the American Milling Company of Peoria, Ill., 2600 horsepower is utilized, 550 in the elevator and 2050 horsepower in the mill proper. The transmission throughout both units is by Morse Silent Chain Drives. In every modern installation where service, economy and dependability are demanded, Morse Drives have become an integral part. It fits into a program of progress.

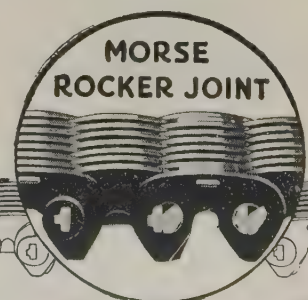
Let our Engineers plan a drive for your elevator or mill that will run cool, clean, and transmit and sustain 98.6% of the developed horsepower.

### MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

*There is a Morse Engineer near you*

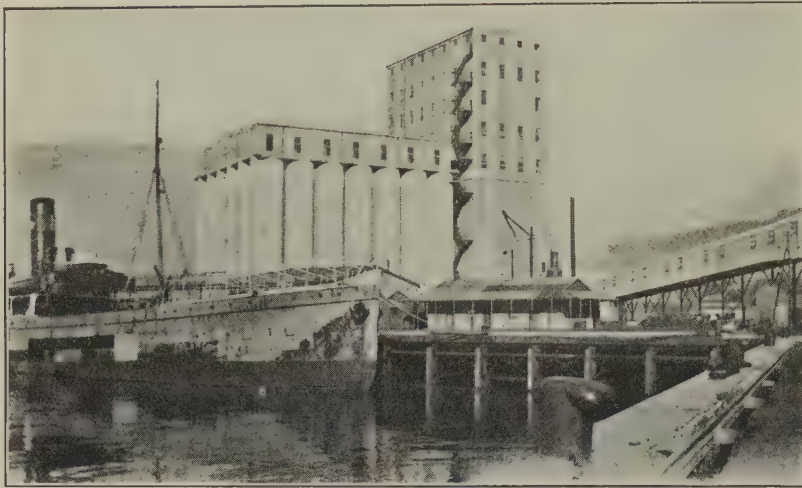
ATLANTA, GA., 702 Candler Bldg., Earl F. Scott & Co.  
BALTIMORE, MD., 1402 Lexington Bldg.  
BOSTON, MASS., 141 Milk St.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C., 404 Commercial Bank Bldg.  
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CLEVELAND, OHIO, 421 Engineers Bldg.  
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DETROIT, MICH., 7601 Central Avenue  
KANSAS CITY, MO., Finance Bldg., Morse Eng. Co.

NEW YORK CITY, Room 1871, 50 Church St.  
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## Elevator of the Government of the Union of South Africa at Capetown, S. A.



Where three Richardson Terminal Elevator Automatic Scales, each of 250 tons' hourly capacity, weigh grain to ships.

*44 Richardson Sacking Scales are also used by the Government at this and other elevators for high speed, labor-saving sacking of wheat, corn and oats*

**RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY**  
Passaic, N. J.

CHICAGO

MINNEAPOLIS

OMAHA

WICHITA

*Extensively Used by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Federal and State Grain Inspection Departments, Grain Trade, etc.*

### GRAIN TESTING SCALES



No. 4000

**Used in Moisture Testing**

*Complete catalog No. 335G on request.*

**THE TORSION BALANCE CO.**

New York Chicago San Francisco

## WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Grain Tables
Agricultural Gypsum	Lightning Rods
Attrition Mill	Magnetic Separator
Bag Closing Machine	Manlift
Bags and Burlap	Moisture Tester
Bearings { Roller	Mustard Seed Separator
Ball	Oat Bleachers and Purifiers
Belting	Oat Clipper
Bin Thermometer	Oat Crusher
Boots	Pneumatic Conveying Equipment
Buckets	Portable Elevator
Car Liners	Power { Oil Engine
Car Loader	Gas Engine
Car Mover	Motors
Car Puller	Power Shovel
Car Seals	Radio Equipment
Cleaner	Railroad Claim Books
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Clover Huller	Sample Envelopes
Coal Conveyor	Scales
Corn Cracker	Scale Tickets
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Distributor	Self-Contained Flour Mill
Dockage Tester	Separator
Drain Circulating Pump	Sheller
Dump	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Dust Collector	Steel
Dust Protector	Silent Chain Drive
Elevator Brushes	Speed Reduction Gears
Elevator Leg	Storage Tanks
Elevator Paint	Spouting
Feed Mill	Testing Apparatus
Fire Barrels	Transmission Machinery
Fire Extinguishers	Transmission Rope
Friction Clutch	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Driers	

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

**Information Bureau**

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago



# Columbian Rope Drives

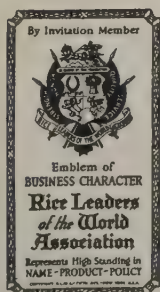


Do you know the advantages of a Rope drive over any other type of power transmission now in use? There are undoubtedly several places in your elevator or mill where the installation of a Rope drive would be very profitable to you, and make for greater economy in the transmission of power.

In the Columbian book of Rope Transmission, you will find complete information on the subject of Rope drives. It is a very readable and interesting book, and a post card will bring a copy to you.

Columbian Transmission Rope is giving excellent economical service wherever it is used. Our special Transmission Service Department will be glad to assist you with any power problems you may wish to take up with them. You will incur no obligation by using this Department.

Send now for the Columbian book of Rope Transmission.



## Columbian Rope Company

322-60 Genesee Street

Auburn, "The Cordage City" N. Y.

Branches: New York Chicago Boston New Orleans





## Fabricated Sheet Metal Equipment for Grain Elevators, Feed Plants and Flour Mills



We are prepared to give you quick service and supply quality Sheet Metal Equipment in any gauge up to and including  $\frac{1}{4}$ " in thickness. No specification too large for our facilities, none too small to receive our careful attention.

### When You Need:

<b>Elevators</b>	<b>Tanks</b>	<b>Ventilators</b>
Elevator Casings	Bins	Distributors
Spouting	Hoppers	Dust Collecting Systems
Special Spouts	Conveyors	Blow Piping
Belt Conveyor Equipment		

*Send us a list of your requirements. We will quote prices cheerfully.*

## SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

1202 Sherman Street, MUNCY, PA.

CHICAGO OFFICE:  
830, 9 S. Clinton Street

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:  
612 New England Bldg.

THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS



### "MAN HOURS"

DECADES have been wasted sweeping, patching, or renewing concrete floors and steps.

CENTURIES have been wasted sweeping, repairing or relaying wooden floors and steps.

MILLIONS have been wasted through fire, accident and death loss; from broken or inflammable floors and steps.

KERLOW does away with all this. Write us for the "hows" and "whys."

## KERLOW

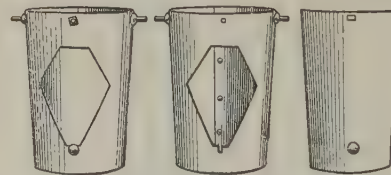
• GRATING PRODUCTS •

KERLOW STEEL FLOORING CO.  
222-238 CULVER AVE.  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



*Non-Slipping*

## Kewanee RENEWABLE BOTTOM Grain Spout



With a pair of plyers you can instantly slip in a new Kewanee bottom—made from tough, special analysis steel. A square shouldered bolt with a square hole in the renewable bottom, prevents the nut from turning. This bolt, and a large oval-headed rivet that slips into a slot holds the bottom firmly in place. The grain cannot wear off the rivet for the hole in the bottom is countersunk and the rivet is then beaded into it.

Don't discard entire spouts, or sections because of small holes. Use a Kewanee Renewable Bottom Spout and when the bottom wears simply slip in a new one which costs only about 37½ cents for the 8" size and smaller. A Kewanee costs a little more than ordinary spouts but outwears a dozen of them.

### Order One on Trial

We will ship you a Kewanee Grain Spout. Use it a month, six months—a year. If you're not satisfied return it and we will refund your money. All we need know is the outside diameter, or outside rectangular measurements of your down spout, and length of spout wanted.

Kewanee Implement Company

343 Commercial St.  
KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

## Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm, may be kept by themselves under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with leather back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.





"Eureka" - "Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



In the **NORFOLK MUNICIPAL ELEVATOR**, there is  
a battery of  
**"Eureka" Receiving Separators**

These machines are raising export wheat two grades.  
Ball bearing eccentrics, ball bearings and automatic sieve cleaners  
are included in the equipment of these modern Separators.

*May we send you catalogs of our*

**"Eureka" and "Invincible" Grain Cleaners**

REPRESENTATIVES

Wm. Watson, 515—No. 111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago  
J. Q. Smythe, 3142 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
F. E. Dorsey, 3850 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Bert Eesley, Box 363, Fremont, O.

Geo. S. Boss, Grand Hotel, New York City  
S. W. Watson, Osburn House, Rochester, N. Y.  
H. C. Purvine, 111 Fifth St., Bristol, Tenn.

**S. HOWES CO., Inc.**

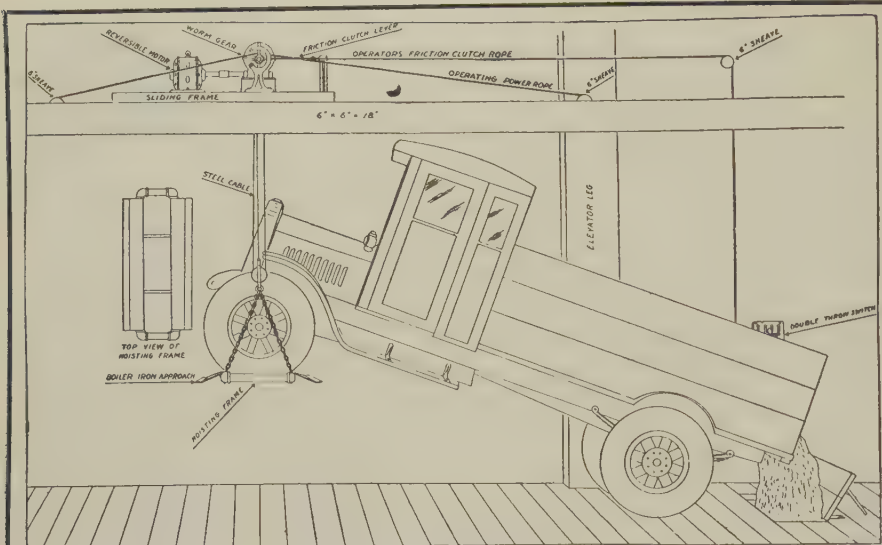
**INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.**  
**SILVER CREEK, N.Y.**



**"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY**

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England





WILL DUMP from any length truck or wagon into a single dump door or any number of doors.  
SIMPLE in operation.  
LOW COST of installation.

DURABILITY unexcelled.  
PRACTICAL in every way.  
ABSOLUTE LOCK at any height at all times.  
MOTOR furnished with dump.

For detailed information, prices and descriptive circular, write

**LORD'S UNIVERSAL TRUCK AND WAGON DUMP COMPANY**  
322 LIBERTY BLDG. DES MOINES, IOWA

## WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT—

### BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

**MUCH OF THIS LOSS** can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

**KENNEDY SYSTEM** of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

**WILL YOU NOT** give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

### THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

HELBYSVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ontario



### THE "STAR" WAREHOUSE BRUSH for Sweeping Grain from Cars

Let us ship you a dozen of these on trial for 60 days. No charge unless the brush proves satisfactory. Send no money. Used by leading terminal elevators.

\$16.00 per doz. F. O. B. Minneapolis

**Flour City Brush Co.**  
422 So. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.  
BROOMS—Extra heavy (43 lb.) warehouse brooms \$12.00 per doz., Minneapolis.



## It takes only a spark

—Only a spark to wreck the labor of months, only the click of steel on steel to destroy millions of dollars worth of life and property.

Tramp iron has many times been the cause of complete destruction—and tramp iron is sure to turn up in grain.

The cost of protection is so small. Keep it out with Dings High Intensity Magnetic Separator. Not a particle can escape. Get the Dings free bulletin.

Dings Magnetic Separator Co.  
642 Smith St Milwaukee, Wis.

## Dings "High Intensity" Magnetic Separators

### Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector. \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



### AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM

Tell your farmer friends about it! It increases crops. Carries insect poisons, preserves nitrogen in animal and poultry manure, etc. Write today for valuable book—free!

**THE GYPSUM INDUSTRIES**  
Dept. 94 844 Rush Street Chicago

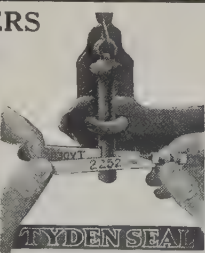
### 10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

### TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent  
CLAIM LOSSES  
Write for samples  
and prices

**INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.**  
Chas. J. Webb, Vice President  
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



### CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

**It PAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS**  
Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." *R. W. Watt, Jacobsburg, O.*

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. Gt  
**N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.**



## McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump

Dumps either wagons or trucks.

Handles either short or long coupled vehicles.

One dump door is all that is required regardless of length of vehicle.

By extending track the one device will dump into several dump doors.

Can be operated by hand or power. Two Horse Power motor is sufficient.

No Mechanism under driveway floor.

Does not interfere with scales should dump be near or through scales.

Under full control of the operator at all times.

No delicate parts.

**RUGGED—DURABLE—  
SUBSTANTIAL—PRACTICAL**

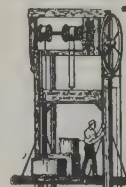
Many satisfied customers.

For Further Information Address

**L. J. McMILLIN**

525 Board of Trade Bldg.,

Indianapolis, Ind.



### SIDNEY AND ELEVATORS AND MAN LIFTS

They will reduce your handling expense and speed up your work. Easily installed. For quote to give your requirements.

**SIDNEY ELEVATOR MFG. CO.**  
Sidney, Ohio



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Some supposed to be elevator *engineers* will tell you a concrete pit cannot be made water proof.

Would you buy an automobile of a vintage of ten years ago??????

Think this over when looking over plans.

**Younglove Construction Co.**

Sioux City, Iowa

We build concrete pits that ARE water proof.

## THE VALUE

### OF AN ADVERTISEMENT

Depends upon placing it before the right persons. You can get your advertisements before the grain dealers of the country by using this space.

### BLOOMINGTON CONST. CO.

Bloomington, Ill.

Engineers and Contractors of

### GRAIN ELEVATORS

MILLS AND STORAGE TANKS

### J. E. STEVENS

53 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

Designer and Builder of

### MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS

### A. F. ROBERTS

#### ERECTS

ELEVATORS  
CORN MILLS  
WAREHOUSES

#### FURNISHES

PLANS  
ESTIMATES  
MACHINERY

SABETHA

KANSAS

C. T. STEVENS

C. E. ROOP

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### Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated

Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS

GRAND-LACLEDE BUILDING

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

- First in Enterprise!
- First in Advertising!
- First in Circulation!
- First in News!

The Grain Dealers Journal

### CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain Elevator Construction at normal prices

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

## HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

### A. F. ROBERTS

#### ERECTS

ELEVATORS  
CORN MILLS  
WAREHOUSES

#### FURNISHES

PLANS  
ESTIMATES  
MACHINERY

SABETHA

KANSAS

### MACDONALD ENGINEERING CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF

### GRAIN ELEVATORS

San Francisco Chicago New York Toronto

### D. F. HOAG & CO.

Designers and Constructors of

### GRAIN ELEVATORS

Corn Exchange, Minneapolis

## ★ ★ The Star Engineering Company ★ ★

Specialists in

Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test,  
Appearance, Strength, Durability  
and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

### L. J. McMILLIN ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity

523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

For elevator and mill supplies we  
issue a net price catalog. If in  
the market write us for one.

### WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.

WICHITA, KANSAS

## GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS T. E. IBBERSON CO. CONTRACTING ENGINEERS MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres.  
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres.

L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec.  
A. E. Owen, Supt. Cons.

### Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of

MODERN MILLS,  
ELEVATORS and  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

### HORNER & WYATT

Designers of

Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,  
Warehouses, Power Plants and  
Industrial Buildings.

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,  
Valuations and Reports.

New Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

## RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade

Indianapolis, Ind.

Designers and Constructors  
of the better class of grain  
elevators—concrete or wood.

### FEDERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Designers and Builders—Grain Elevators, Mills and Warehouses

TOPEKA, KANSAS





## One of a Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.  
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.  
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

## THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

*Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS*

Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.



## First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.

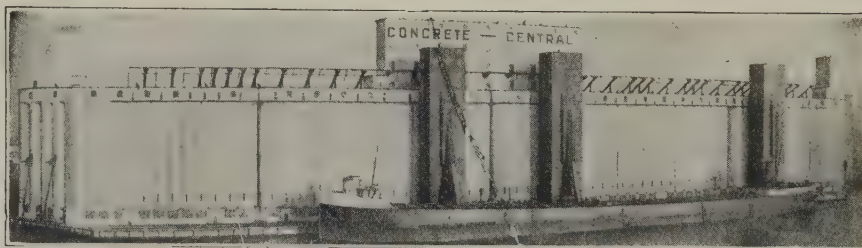
This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

## Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Operated by  
The Eastern Grain,  
Milland Elevator  
Corporation



Concrete-Central  
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Capacity  
4,500,000 Bushels

## Designed and Built by Monarch Engineering Company Buffalo, N. Y.



## The Most Modern Elevator in the World

This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

## Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.  
We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you  
Why not now?

## James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders  
GRAIN ELEVATORS  
In All Parts of the World  
Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager  
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.





(Kehler Flour Mills, St. Louis, Mo.)  
51 circular bins.

*We recently built these elevators and many others of various shapes and capacities.*

We design and build Grain Elevators, Milling Plants, Seed Plants, Coal Pockets, Warehouses and similar structures.

Many years experience.

WRITE US

**R. C. STONE ENGINEERING CO.,**  
320 Merchants Exchange Bldg.,  
St. Louis, Mo.



(H. C. Cole Mlg. Co., Chester, Ill.)  
48 square bins.

Write for booklet describing STONE'S VEHICLE DRAIN DUMP. It is portable—Will dump in any number of sinks.

2,000,000 Bushel Elevator  
3,000 bbl. Flour Mill  
Office Building  
Power Plant  
Warehouses  
and other  
Buildings

Built by

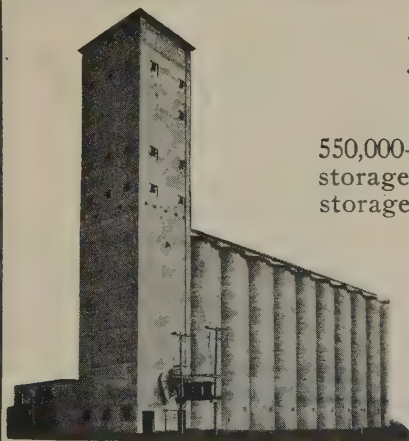
**Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.**

Minneapolis, Minn.

Ft. William, Ont.



State Owned Mill and Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D.



## Kimbell Milling Company Elevator Fort Worth, Texas

550,000-bushel grain elevator, special design of bin arrangement to facilitate storage and handling of a variety of grains of different grades. Additional storage of 250,000 now under construction.

Designers and Builders

**Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.**

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

706 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

*"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"*

**Baltimore & Ohio R. R.**  
Baltimore

108 S. La Salle Street  
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier  
Street

Montreal, Que.

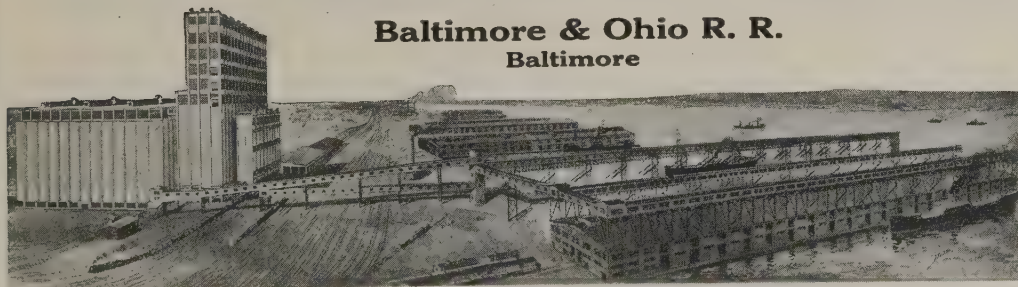
also at

Melbourne,  
Australia

Buenos Aires,  
Argentina

Vancouver, B. C.

London,  
England



**John S. Metcalf Co.**  
Grain Elevator Engineers



## UPKEEP

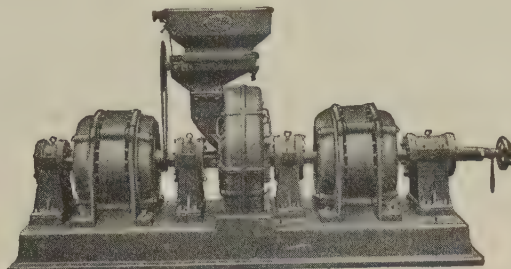
means a lot to some attrition mill owners,—but not to Munson users.

The reason—careful, thorough workmanship and the highest quality of material.

Think what it cost you to run your mill this past year and you will know why

## MUNSON ATTRITION MILLS

are more popular every day.



*Built by Feed Mill Specialists*

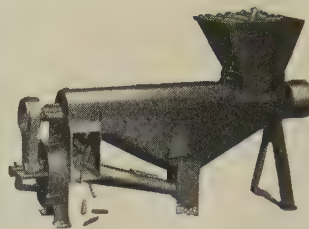
Send for Catalog 52 and get acquainted with the Munson—you will like it.

**MUNSON MILL MACHINERY Co., Inc.**

Established 1825

Utica, N. Y.

Representatives: F. J. Conrad, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; A. F. Ordway & Sons, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.



## IMPARTIAL OPINION

"The TRIUMPH Corn Sheller gives better satisfaction than any other sheller of equal capacity."

The Robinson Manufacturing Company, Muncy, Pa., has erected and equipped many mills in the New England and North Atlantic States. They always specify and supply TRIUMPH Corn Shellers wherever possible.

Their good opinion is based on many years of expert experience in the mill supply field.

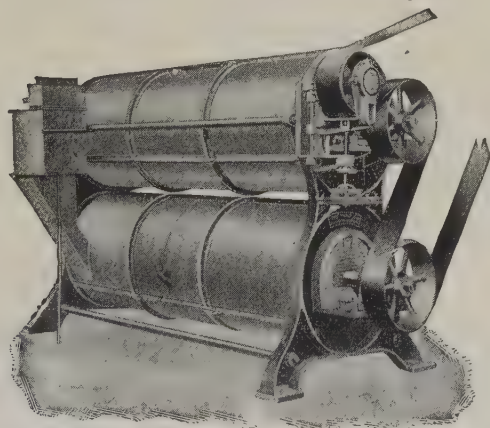
*You should know more about  
TRIUMPH Corn Shellers. Ask  
us for the illustrated bulletin.*

**THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.**

Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio

## SMUT?

Here's The Remedy



You can

**Buy** smutty, dirt encrusted wheat.

**Sell** the same wheat, made absolutely pure and clean.

**Profit** from this turnover.

But, you can do this only if you are the possessor of a Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier.

This machine stands out alone in the grain cleaning field by its ability to remove the sticky clinging smut and dirt from even the smallest crevice of the grain.

Wheat, after being cleaned and conditioned in the Washer and Drier, can be shipped or stored without danger of heating.

**THE WOLF COMPANY**

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

## Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

A Book of Tables for Finding the Cost of Any Number of Pounds of Wheat, Alfalfa Seed, Peas or Potatoes at Any Market Value Per Bushel of 60 lbs. at all prices from 50 Cents to \$2.39 Per Bushel. The pounds are also reduced to bushels on each page.

Indispensable for Wheat handlers as they save their cost in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The pounds column is printed in red, the bushels and dollars and cents columns in black, and each group of figures is divided by red rules to facilitate the calculation. No other book of tables will give you these values so quickly. They will save you many hours of needless figuring. Compact, convenient and dependable.

Printed on 40 pages of Linen Ledger paper size 9x11½ ins. bound in vellum so they should last for years. Form 33X. Price \$2.00.

Address All Orders to the

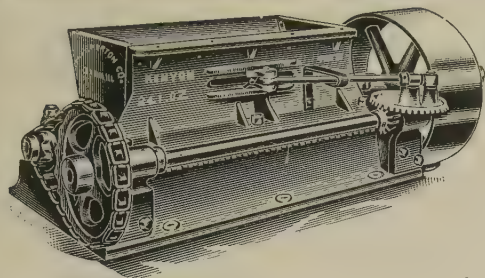
**Grain Dealers Journal**

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



K  
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Y  
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N



More Than Ever—

will corn be ground, fed, and sold "on the hoof." That means a big business for the man who can grind this corn.

## KENYON CORN CRUSHER

shreds the corn—cobs, husks and kernels—to just the right size for your attrition mill. It handles 75 to 100 bushels an hour, regardless of condition—whether it be

Soft Corn      Husked Corn  
Hard Corn      Snapped Corn

and horseshoes, bolts, chains or monkey wrenches in the corn do no damage.

Write today for full information and prices, and be prepared to profit by this big business.

Burgess-Norton Mfg. Co.

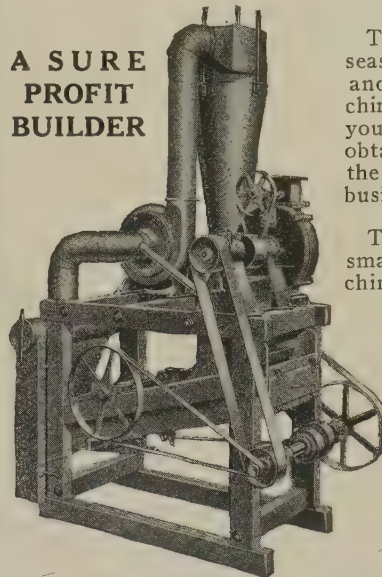
535 Richards Street      Geneva, Illinois  
*In the heart of the Corn Country*

# UNIQUE

COMBINED CRACKER and GRADER

*Produces uniform steel cut corn, grades it, and cleans it thoroughly in one operation*

A SURE  
PROFIT  
BUILDER



The cracked corn season is coming on and with this machine in your plant you will be able to obtain a share of the profits which this business brings.

The first cost is small and the machine takes up little space in the plant. It is shipped complete, ready to be installed and operated without expense or delay.

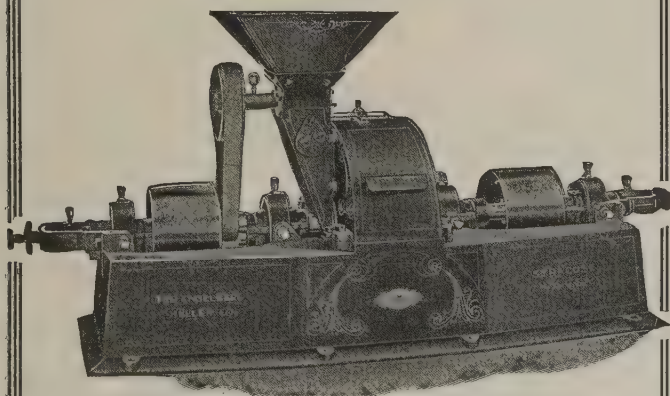
Write us today for complete description.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 Robinson Bldg., Muncy, Pa.

— CHICAGO OFFICE —  
111 WEST JACKSON BLVD.

## The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings  
Scientific

Positive Feed  
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

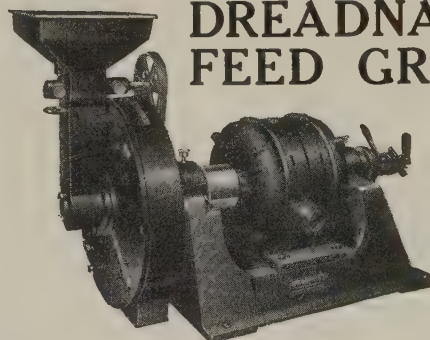
Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.

Incorporated  
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

## DREADNAUGHT FEED GRINDER



WELL  
KNOWN

WELL  
LIKED

## IN EVERY COMMUNITY

We operate five Dreadnaughts and they all satisfy the trade.  
Bad Axe, Michigan.      Bad Axe Grain Company.

We like our Dreadnaught very much.  
Malta, Montana.      Equity Co-operative Association.

I have good success with my Dreadnaught.  
Bismarck, North Dakota.      George Gussner.

Our Dreadnaught is giving excellent results.  
Waukau, Wisconsin.      Westover & Sons.

We like our Dreadnaught Grinder and Crusher.  
Madison, Minnesota.      Independent Elevator Company.

Our Dreadnaught does as good work as a double plate mill and takes less than half the power.  
Middlepoint, Ohio.      H. G. Pollock Grain Company.

My Dreadnaught gives no trouble and does the work.  
Lafontaine, Indiana.      Alpha D. M. Hare.

Our Dreadnaught is saving us money.  
Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania.      Muth Brothers.

BRYANT ENGINEERING COMPANY

PORT HURON, MICHIGAN



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**OHIO**—Elevator for sale, only one in town; good point, fully equipped. Address Box 163, Sidney, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Terminal elevator and Kansas Line. 250,000 bus. at half replacement value payments. Allin, Coffeyville, Kansas.

**NORTHERN INDIANA**—10,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale, nearly new, with feed house attached. Lock Box 241, LaGrange, Ind.

**EASTERN INDIANA** elevator for sale, in town of 600; no competition; splendid money maker. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

**NORTHERN ILLINOIS**—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**6,000 BUSHEL**, well equipped elevator for sale, almost new, in small town, one of best farming sections in Missouri. Address 54A8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**NEBRASKA**—An 18,000 bu. elevator for sale in the best grain point in eastern Nebr. Doing a splendid business, part cash, balance good terms. Reason for selling, age and wish to retire. Address 54A16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**KANSAS**—Three grain elevators for sale, located on Missouri Pacific in center of Kansas hard wheat belt, capacities four, six and ten thousand bushels. All equipped with wagon scales, gas engines and Richardson Automatic loading out scales. Address 54C10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**OHIO**—A 20,000 bu. elevator, all electrically equipped, together with retail lumber yard and builders' supplies. A feed grinding plant and a splendid line of sidelines with three large warehouses located in the best corn and wheat belt of central Ohio. Address 53Z3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHEAST NEBRASKA**—Fully equipped mill and elevator, warehouses, truck and wagon scales; buildings and machinery in good condition; two railroads; in one of the richest farming sections in the state; for sale or exchange for Western or Dakota land. Address 54C3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**TRUSTEE SALE** of grain elevator and real estate. The undersigned, as trustee, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Friday, February 20, 1925, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises at Nappanee, Indiana, The Farmers Grain and Mercantile Co. elevator and feed store buildings. Terms and description furnished upon request. HARVEY STAHL, Trustee, Nappanee, Indiana.

**PUBLIC SALE** of Rosewood Farmers' Exchange Co. Elevator and Stock Scales on the premises, in Rosewood, O., on Saturday, Feb. 21, 1925, at 1:00 o'clock, by order of the Court. Elevator and Stock Scales will be sold separately. Merchandise remaining on hand on sale day will also be sold. This will be cash sale, terms—10% must be paid by purchaser on real estate day of sale, balance 10 days on delivery of deeds by Recvr. Elvtr. appraised at \$7,400. Stock Scales at \$200. Must sell for not less than two thirds of appraisement. J. M. BIRKHOOLD, Recvr.; C. O. Stapleton, Auctioneer; O. F. Birkhold, Clerk.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**CENTRAL INDIANA**—Elevator for sale. Priced right, location considered. Address 53V29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHEAST KANSAS**—Elevator on Santa Fe for sale; doing a splendid business. No trades. O. D. Amend, Cummings, Kansas.

**NORTHWEST IOWA**—Elevator for sale; large volume; favorable competition; owner retiring. Cash only. Address 54A1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**KANSAS**—11,000 bu. capacity elevator for sale and a modern home; located in best Wheat Belt in Kansas. Price \$12,000. Address 53Z11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**EASTERN NEBRASKA**—Several elevators and lumber yards for sale; well located. These are choice properties. If interested write 53X21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

An ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

**INDIANA**—Well located elevator for sale in good city of 10,000, in heart of best farming district in Indiana. Good reason for selling and low price. Address 53Q31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**BARGAIN** Grain Elevator with Coal and Feed trade located best Wisconsin territory; electric power; drying machinery; 125,000 bu. fireproof storage; transit rates to all markets; terms. Address A. J. Pick, West Bend, Wis.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS** elevator for sale, 25,000 bu. cap. in town of 1,500, handles 200,000 bus. annually. One good competitor doing same amount of business. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

**IOWA**—25,000-bu. cribbed elevator for sale; well equipped with machinery. Good competition and handle 225,000 to 275,000 bus. yearly. Big oat and fair corn crop. Address 53X19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**—20,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale; located county seat town; on private ground. Mostly handle wheat and corn; corn this year above the average quality. Good reasons for selling. Will take \$4,000 for quick sale. Address Box 18, Rowena, So. Dak.

**KANSAS**—One iron clad grain elevator for sale, located on Midland Valley R. R. in Kansas wheat belt. Capacity 5,000 bushels, equipped with Wagon Scale, Richardson Automatic loading out scale and 12 H. P. International Mogul Type Engine. Address 54C12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**MINNESOTA**—Grain elevator for sale, close to Minneapolis, live town of 1,000 with excellent schools and churches. Total deal \$12,000—half cash, balance 3 years. A proven money maker and priced for quick sale. Do not answer unless able to handle financially—absolutely clean proposition—best reasons for selling. Address 54C19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**NEBRASKA**—Elevator and mill for sale or will exchange for a Nebr. or Dakota farm. J. M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—15,000 bu. elevator for sale; on private ground; electric equipment; located on I. C. R. R.; best grain country. Price right; can make terms; possession at once. Write 53R5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**KANSAS**—Grain Elevator located in center of Kansas hard wheat belt for sale. Can ship either Missouri Pacific or Frisco. Capacity 8,000 bushels, equipped with 5-ton Fairbanks Scale, 8 H. P. Fairbanks Engine and Richardson Automatic loading out scale. Address 54C11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## ELEVATOR BROKERS.

**ALWAYS HAVE** grain elevators for sale. J. M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED.

**WANTED**—Elevator No. Dak. or So. Dak., must be good wheat point doing 150,000 bus. annually. Complete description house, territory, location, competition and price in first letter. Address Box 197, Hamberg, No. Dak.

**WANT ELEVATOR** Western two-thirds Kansas or Okla., A. T. S. F. or U. P. Must be good wheat point. Complete description house, territory, location, competition and price first letter. Address 54A23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WILL TRADE EQUITY** in 120 acres level, mostly black, Miami Valley farm, ins. \$8,400, good orchard, for Grain Elevator in Western Ohio or Eastern Indiana, or will manage elevator, have had 13 years' experience. Write C. S. Petry, Route 3, New Carlisle, Ohio.

**WANT TO TRADE** 156 acres farm for elevator and feed business, located in Northern Missouri preferred. Farm well improved, one-half mile from good town, good churches and schools of different denominations. Address 54A6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## Trustee in Bankruptcy Sale

The B. S. Constant Mfg. Co.  
Bloomington, Ill.

to be held Thursday, February 19, 1925, at 10:00 A. M., at the B. S. Constant Mfg. Co. plant. All machinery, fixtures, office fixtures and equipment, merchandise and stock, raw materials, patterns, drawings, and real estate, the foregoing all being used by the B. S. Constant Mfg. Co. in the manufacture of elevating and power transmitting machinery; the foregoing to be offered as a whole and in parcel.



## MILLS FOR SALE.

**OHIO—RECEIVER'S SALE**—1 corn meal mill, known as the "Heffner Mill," and one flour and meal mill, known as the "Critics Mill," situated in Circleville, Ohio, and vicinity, together with certain brands and the good will of said mills respectively, will be offered for sale by order of Court, by the Receivers of The Dixie Mills Co., at public auction at the door of the Court House in Circleville, on Monday, March 2, 1925, at 1 P. M. Opportunity of a lifetime to acquire valuable milling properties cheap. Full particulars will be furnished upon request. Address Chas. Gerhardt and Edwin C. Wright, Receivers of Dixie Mills Co., Circleville, Ohio.

## FOR RENT.

**OUR PLANT** which we operated as a feed store for 40 years and until October 1st, 1924 1923 sales \$175,000.00. Address Conklin & Cummins, Goshen, New York.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

**WANT TO HEAR** from owner having elevator or other business for sale. State cash price and particulars. Address John J. Black, 57th Street, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

**HAVE RETAIL COAL YARD.** Will sell or trade for farm or country elevator in good location. Invite inspection. Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Port Huron, Mich.

**A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST** with active participation in an old established, thriving grain receiving and shipping business, in excellent grain center of the Central West. Large local demand. The best of shipping facilities. \$15,000 required. Address 54B11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**COLORADO**—For sale or will sell half interest to party who can take active management. Elevator, wholesale and retail flour and feed business doing \$150,000 annually. A desirable business in a desirable climate. A money maker. Reason for selling, outside interests need owner's attention. Address P. O. Box 143, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

**WANT TO RETIRE** from mercantile business. Successful for twenty-five years. No cleaner stock in eastern Iowa. Profitable and going business. Stock \$15,000 to \$20,000. Opportunity for right man. Traders or speculators need not answer. Might be interested in farm or elevator property.

F. MUELLER & SON, Calamus, Iowa.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

**Triplacating Grain Ticket Book;** binding damaged in reshipment. Price \$1.50 and postage. Order "Bargain 19 G. T."

**Gold Bricks of Speculation,** a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. This book contains chapters on Bucketshops; Methods; and the Bucketshopper; The E. S. Dean swindle; History of the Franklin Syndicate; Advance Information Buros and Brokers; Advisory and Discretionary Brokers; Pools, Syndicates, Combinations, etc.; Floating the Stock of Corporations; Turf Swindles, or "Playing the Races" and Book-making by Proxy; Fake Trade Journals; The "Sucker" List; The "Fake" Mercantile Agency; "Fake" Banks and Bankers and How References Are Sold; The "Convenient" Stock Exchange; General Ignorance of Exchange Methods; Commercial Exchanges; Chicago's Growth as a Grain, Provision and Seed Market; "Futures"; Speculation; Speculation vs. Gambling; Produce and Cotton Exchanges in Their Own Defense; Market Quotations, their uses and abuses; The Duties of Exchanges; Press, Banks, and of the Government. We have four of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. (Weight four pounds.) Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation, special."

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,  
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill

## SITUATION WANTED.

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of elevator; 20 years' experience in grain, coal and feed business. Address 53X10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**WANT POSITION** as Head flour packer in any size mill; 15 years' experience; will come on short notice. Address 54C14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of Line or Farmers Elevator, 10 years' experience. Correspondence solicited. Address 54C9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**WANTED**—Position as elevator manager; 20 years experience in grain business. Can furnish references. Address 53Y15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**WANTED**—Position as manager farmers' elevator; 12 years' experience; understand side lines, books; best of references. Address 54A3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**MAN WITH 24 YEARS'** experience in the grain business wants position with some good firm; capable of handling any position; now employed, desires a change. Address 53U4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**MAN WITH 10 YEARS'** experience in the grain business desires change to town with good schools. Guarantee profitable business if my policy of administration adhered to. Best of references. Address 54A18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**POSITION** wanted as manager of first class country station. Have had 20 years' experience as country elevator buyer and am familiar with all phases of country grain business. Can furnish good references. Address 54C23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**WANTED**—Young man with 6 years' elevator accounting experience wishes position as book-keeper and assistant to manager. Present employed but desires change. Gilt edge reference from employer and auditor with Co-op. Ass'n. Will go anywhere but prefer N. W. Ohio. Address 54C5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## HELP WANTED.

**SECOND MAN WANTED** to work in elevator. State experience and salary expected. Address 53Z4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES**—SPEAR SAFETY— for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed, made of very heavy manila for strength and durability and to withstand hard usage. Special folding method for closing envelope. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.75 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.50 per hundred, f.o.b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

## SCALES FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—60,000 lb. Howe Hopper Scale, good condition, \$100. Koch, Hutchinson, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—One 400 bu. Howe Hopper Scale, has been used only about 4 years, good condition. Apply Farmers Union Co., Upland, Nebr.

**SECOND HAND SCALES** for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

**FOR SALE**—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## ENGINES FOR SALE.

**GAS ENGINE**—30 h.p. Stover, excellent shape. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**GAS ENGINE**—25 H. P. Howe, gas or kerosene, in excellent condition. We are installing electric power. The Odell Grain & Coal Co., Odell, Illinois.

**GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES** of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

## FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

### FUNNY STORIES WANTED

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## BAGS—BAGGING BURLAP.

**BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE;** new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted Second-hand bags, best prices paid. WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

## FLOUR FOR SALE.

**MIXED CARS** of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

## KEEP POSTED

### GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep you posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....



## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—24 inch Monarch Attrition Mill, almost new, \$150. Box 163, Sidney, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**FOR SALE**—New Robinson Unique size 11. Cracked Corn Polisher. New Special Robinson Built Cracked Corn Grader. Address Wayne L. Kirklin, Alexandria, Indiana.

## ATTRITION MILL.

Two 36-in. Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mills cheap for quick sale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—One Owen's Marquis Grain Cleaner No. 60; one Monitor Barley Cleaner No. 4; one Eureka Cockle and Seed Separating Cylinder. All machines in good condition. Address Farmers Elevator Co., Wanamingo, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—2 Alpine Safes, large size, same as new.

- 1 Morris Cash Register, just overhauled.
- 1 No. 15 Western Warehouse Corn Sheller.
- 1 Verticle "Iron Clad" Ear Corn Crusher.

The above are all in good condition. If interested write for full description and prices. Red Front Flour & Feed Co., Eau Claire, Wis.

**NO. 8 HESS GRAIN DRIER** for sale, in good condition, now knocked down ready for immediate shipment. Drying capacity from eight to nine thousand bushels per hour. Originally erected in two sections, admitting operation of one or both sections at same time, as conditions demand. Therefore, will sell sections separately if need be. Address 54B7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**ATTRITION MILLS**, 2 Monarch 20" B.B., 1 motor driven; 1 Robinson 16" B.B. single head; 2 Robinson 20" plain brng. dble. head; 1 Dreadnaught 24". 3 Midget Mills; 1, 2, 4, 8 bu. Richardson Auto. Scales; Eureka Mag. Separator; Monitor Cleaners; Prinz Rev. Separator; 1-15/16" rlr. bearings; clutches; couplings; pulleys and motors all sizes; feed mixers; 2 and 3 high feed rolls conveyor; scourers; 1 40-h.p. oil engine. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

## REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.  
9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

## BARGAINS IN MACHINERY.

1 Fairbanks-Morse 1,000 gallon fire pump, good order, \$900.00.

1 Hughes 750 gallon fire pump, \$600.00.

1 condensing pump, special made by Filer & Stowell, Milwaukee, Wis., \$175.00.

2 Engines (Right & Left) Stroke 24x42—Corliss Valve made by Filer & Stowell, Milwaukee, Wis., equipped with 1 14-ft. rope sheave 46" face—22-1 1/2" rope grooves, \$3920.00.

1 10-ft. rope sheave 35 1/2" face 17-1 1/2" rope grooves, \$320.00.

1 Alberger feed water heater, \$75.00.

2 Westinghouse 7x9 air compressors, \$80.

The above is the appraised valuation of this machinery. No reasonable offer will be rejected.

GRAIN MARKETING COMPANY,  
208 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—A nearly new Marvel Vita Cereal Mill at 25% less than cost. A good machine and a money maker. Milton Milling Co., Carl Junction, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Midget 25 bbl. Mill, double scourer, two pair high roller mill and 25 H. P. Mogul oil engine. Cheap. Kismet Elevator & Supply Co., Kismet, Kansas.

## ATTENTION! BARGAIN.

Four 120-bushel Nordyke & Marmon Driers and Coolers, latest style. Wire us for price on these. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**WE HAVE FOR SALE** at Mitchell, Iowa, a number of second-hand machines from a flour mill. A wheat separator, cockle machine and plansifter, besides a great amount of belting, elevator conveyor, etc., being among them. Address A. R. Coffeen, Decorah, Ia.

## MACHINES FOR SALE—WANTED.

**MONITOR NO. 6 CLEANER** for sale including full set of screens, A No. 1 condition. Apply I. L. Radwaner Seed Co., 83 Water St., New York, N. Y. Wanted to purchase two small clippers instead. Make offer.

## EAR CORN WANTED.

**WANTED**—Good sound ear corn, any color. Wire or write Stiefel & Levy, Fort Wayne, Ind.

## FEED WANTED.

**WANTED** prices of fodder, damaged grain, flour and sweepings. Address 54A21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## SEED WANTED.

**WANTED**—Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Sudan Grass, Cane, Millet. Send Samples—Quote Prices. C. H. APPEL COMMISSION CO., 409 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

## SEEDS FOR SALE.

**SUNFLOWER SEED** for sale in car lots or less. Eberts Grain Co., Louisville, Ky.

**GENUINE GRIMM** and Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa Seed, also Hubam and Sweet Clover. Address Sam G. Bober, Newell, South Dakota.

## MILLET SEED FOR SALE.

I have several cars Hog and Siberian millet for sale. Prices and sample gladly submitted. Address M. M. Summers, Willard, Colo.

**SOY BEANS**, all varieties. Tested Seed Corn, nubbed, butted and crated, Yellow Dent and White Dent and other varieties. High grade Timothy Seed. Atlanta Elevator Co., Atlanta, Missouri.

**FOR SALE**—Hog, Siberian, Common, White Wonder and Early Fortune millet. Red and black amber cane, sudan. Can furnish in straight or mixed cars, recleaned or country run. Reimer-Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.



**HAY SPECIALISTS**

## Field and Grass Seed Trade Directory

## BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

## BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stanford Seed Co., The, wholesale field seeds

## CHICAGO, ILL.

Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., field seed dealers.

## CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

## COBURG, IOWA.

McGreer Bros., whlse, seed corn our specialty.

## CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Seed Co., field seeds.

## COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

## CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds. Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

## FORT WAYNE, IND.

Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

## INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

## KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds. Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds. Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds. North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds. Teweles Seed Co., L., seed merchant.

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds. Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

## NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants.

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

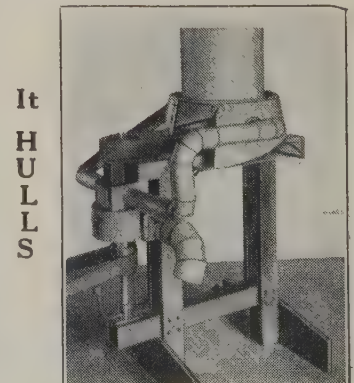
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

## ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

## TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., wholesale field seeds. Hirsch, Henry, wholesale field seed. Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

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Huller and Scarifier

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All Metal Working Parts

**CLELAND MFG. CO.**

2802 Washington Ave., No.  
Minneapolis, Minn.



## SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED



**CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO.**  
**FIELD SEEDS**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

**The Stanford Seed Company**  
(INCORPORATED)  
Wholesale Field Seeds  
**BUFFALO - N. Y.**

**L. Teweles Seed Co.**  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
**Grass and Field Seeds**

**NATHAN & WOLF CO.**  
Fort Wayne, Indiana  
**BUYERS AND SELLERS**  
Red and Mammoth Clover, Alsike and  
Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Timothy.  
Send samples for bids  
Ask for our price list

**NUNGESSER-DICKINSON SEED CO.**  
New York, N. Y.  
**BUYERS AND SELLERS**  
**Clover and Grass Seeds**

**COURTEEN SEED COMPANY**  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
WEEKLY PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

**KELLOGG**  
**SEED COMPANY**  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN  
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

**SEEDS**

Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy,  
Grass Seeds—Seed Grains  
—Fodder Corn—Millets—  
Minnesota Grown Seed  
Corn.

Vegetable—Flower—Lawn Seeds

**NORTHRUP, KING & CO.**  
Minneapolis, Minn.

**The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.**  
**BUYERS—SELLERS**  
Field and Garden Seeds  
Cincinnati - - - Ohio

**Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA  
Buyers and Sellers  
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

**BARKMEYER**  
Grain & Seed Company  
Chicago  
**SEEDS**  
Bag Lots or Car Lots

**Rudy-Patrick Seed Co.**  
ALFALFA—SUDAN  
MILLET and CANE  
WE INVITE YOUR INQUIRIES  
Kansas City, Mo.

**ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.**  
Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder  
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
First and Victor Streets St. Louis, Missouri

**The Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co.**  
We Pay Top Prices for Your Seeds—Your Track or Toledo —  
Send Samples  
TOLEDO, OHIO  
**CLOVER SEEDS**  
Sweet Clover  
Alsike Alfalfa  
Timothy  
Samples, Prices and our Market Letter Upon Request—We Deal in Both Cash and Futures.

**North American Seed Co.**  
WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS  
Milwaukee, Wisc.  
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

**The Toledo Field Seed Co.**  
Clover and Timothy Seed  
Consignments solicited Send us your samples  
TOLEDO, OHIO

## Universal Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce the telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Includes Supplement of code words for the new Federal wheat, corn and oats grades.

Code is 4½x7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

**Grain Dealers Journal**  
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

**Kraus & Apfelbaum**  
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**Wholesale**  
**Field Seed**  
**Dealers**

Our AA Brands stand the test.  
Ask the dealers who buy them.

Dealers in the  
**Clover, Alfalfa and Timothy**

Seed Districts, mail us your samples. We are always in the market. Let's get going with one another.

**Council Bluffs Seed Co.**

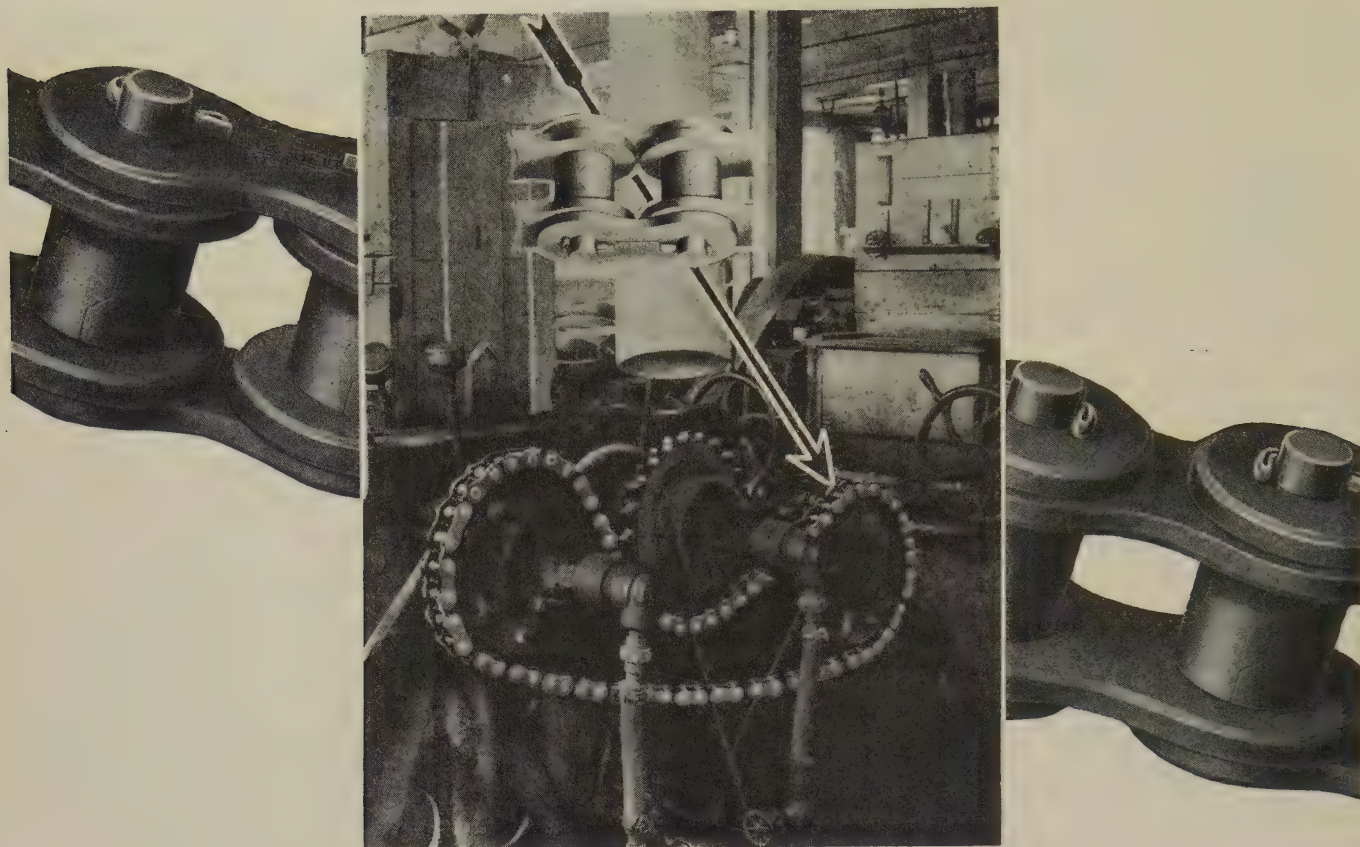


Wholesale  
**SEED CORN**  
Growers

DENT FIELD — FLINT  
Sweet and Pop.  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

**LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY**  
Incorporated  
Louisville, Ky.  
Headquarters for  
**RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS**  
BUYERS AND SELLERS  
OF ALL VARIETIES





## A Better Way To Drive Your Flaking Rolls

BY doing away with gears in driving your flaking rolls, and replacing them with Link-Belt Roller Chain, you are unhitching the "lame horse" from your equipment; unhitching from the plant that troublesome and expensive job of re-cutting your gears every time you "turn down" your rolls.

The above illustration shows how one of the largest manufacturers of breakfast foods eliminated this source of annoyance, loss of time and loss of out-put in

the operation of his flaking mills. This drive has been in service for years with a minimum amount of cost and effort for upkeep. It has paid for itself.

Effective and economical, and requiring little attention the Link - Belt Roller Chain drive is without equal.

Our experienced Link-Belt chain drive engineers are at your service. They will assist you in solving your power transmission problems of every nature.



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Leading manufacturers of Elevating, Conveying and Power Transmission Machinery  
PHILADELPHIA, 2045 Hunting Park Ave. CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Road  
Offices in Principal Cities

INDIANAPOLIS, P. O. Box 85

1743-A

# LINK-BELT

## Roller Chain Drive



## GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 10, 1925

THE HEAVY DISCOUNTS on off-grade corn are most distressing but they are sure to be destructive to the country buyer who neglects to pass the same discount on to the producer.

ELEVATOR OWNERS who are really interested in reducing the fire hazards of their elevators will study carefully the elevator fire statistics given on page 210 of this number and try to profit by the expensive experiences of their fellow dealers who have burned and lost.

THE GRABBING TACTICS of the Soviet Government drove the Russian peasants to abandon the production of surplus grain, so it is likely to be some time before Russia, for years our largest grain exporter, will again be much of a factor in the grain markets of Europe.

BUCKET SHOP operators generally will be grievously distressed by the depressing news that Oddie and Mark A. Friedman who have conducted a bucket shop in Chicago under the name of Friedman & Co., have been sentenced to the penitentiary for from one to ten years. This awful punishment is enough to drive all the other bucket shop keepers out of Illinois.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES in the oats grades evidently out of respect to the demands from mill feed buyers, are not likely to receive the hearty approval of oat shippers generally. Having become accustomed to the old rules the trade is averse to making changes that are likely to result in endless disputes and misunderstandings.

MERCHANTS are not required to supply information regarding their profits on grain for 1919, 1920 or any other year to the Federal Trade Commission. Just file and ignore the questionnaires.

KANSAS FARMERS are offering to sell the new crop of wheat for July delivery at \$1.40 to \$1.60 per bu. Evidently these wild speculators have not come to the notice of the Congressional bigots, else a lot of the wild laws now being introduced for the relief of agriculture would be displaced by other wild laws seeking to regulate farmers who speculate. Horrible, isn't it?

MILLERS who enjoy devoting their valuable time to the filling in of production reports for the Bureau of Census are wearying of the bureaucrats' intrusion into the milling business and discontinuing reports. Nothing seems to delight the Washingtonian style of bureaucrats half so much as to be entrusted with the compilation and tabulation of a lot of useless, aimless facts. It gives an additional excuse for the bureau demanding an extra appropriation.

JUDGING FROM the small acreage of winter wheat, spring wheat farmers will have an opportunity to reap a real harvest in 1925 and the grain dealers on the border line between the spring and the winter wheat districts will no doubt encourage their farmer patrons to plant a large acreage to spring wheat. It should prove profitable both for the farmers and the grain dealers, especially so if the grain dealers ship in a bountiful supply of choice spring wheat that is fit for seed.

COUNTRY merchants who are pestered with scoopers, snowbirds, and other transient peddlers owe it to themselves to have their city council enact an ordinance assessing all business conducted within the city limits an occupational tax of at least \$100 per year. Have all merchants pay this tax. Then the city council each year could rebate any portion of the occupational tax to any merchant to the full amount of his real taxes paid on property used in conducting his business. This would place a permanent check on irresponsible transients and bring relief to the citizens upon whom they generally prey as well as to the responsible merchant who supports the city government, the schools and the churches.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who will hold grain in storage for any length of time will find the thermometer system for detecting heating grain most profitable. No new terminal storage house has been built for years without having its storage bins equipped with thermometers at different depths to show the temperature of the bins' contents at all times. The cost of re-elevating the contents of a bin prohibits operators from pursuing this method to determine the condition of their grain. This of course is utterly impractical for an elevator with a large number of bins and each elevation costs considerable money. With thermometers showing the temperature every hour of the day and night, the terminal elevator man has no excuse whatever for permitting grain to heat. He is given ample warning long before it reaches that stage.

WHILE THE reports of leaking cars show quite conclusively that box cars generally are in better condition than ever before, still it behooves shippers to exercise every precaution to prevent grain leaking from the cars in transit. The high prices ruling for grain leaking fully justifies the most careful cooeping of every car. One good leak may cost more than a season's cooeping.

DUMPS would not be such a popular receptacle for whiffletrees, mower blades, hammers, rocks and other farm refuse if each elevator operator posted plainly on each side of his driveway a large notice to the effect that he would hold users of the dump liable for any damage done to the machinery or the building by unloading into the dump sink anything other than grain.

GARLIC earns such a handsome discount whenever any one seeks to sell wheat containing it, the wonder is farmers do not get rid of the pestiferous stuff. Garlic costs the wheat producers of many sections each year much more than the freight, the handling charges, and the profits of the horrible middlemen, but still they continue to produce field after field of garlicy wheat. It seems that this expensive pest has not yet been recognized by the agriculture advisor or the county agent. He is too busy dabbling in merchandising ventures.

WHILE IT IS generally recognized that it would be difficult to draft one set of grain trade rules which would apply with equal effect to the trade of every terminal market, still there are many rules which could be used by all of the markets in common, not only to their own advantage but to the advantage of all doing business in those markets. The nearer we come to uniformity in rules, regulations, methods and practices, the sooner will disputes and differences be reduced to a minimum. Rules are designed primarily to promote smooth and efficient trading and were the same rules in vogue in all markets, the chance for any misunderstanding or disagreement is greatly reduced.

GRAIN HANDLERS generally owe it to themselves to resent the baseless charges of the politicians that "the present system of marketing grain is inefficient and wasteful." Every grain dealer knows full well that the marketing of grain in this country is conducted on a narrow margin and with little return for that much maligned middleman. Grain dealers generally have stood for so much unjust abuse at the hands of the agitators and demagogues most of them have become quite hardened to their tongue lashing. If the grain dealers would show up these false prophets of discontent, the producers and the public generally would soon cease looking upon the middleman as a parasite. The grain merchants of foreign lands have long since admitted the superiority of American grain handling methods and copied our mechanical handling facilities. Our present grain marketing machinery is neither defective nor expensive. It is time the grain dealers of the land instituted a counter campaign against the misrepresentation of the demagogues.



IN MAKING your spring repairs and improvements do not overlook the 25 cents credit now given by the mutual fire insurance companies for standard lightning rod equipment. The reduction in insurance cost will soon pay for the protecting rods.

GRAIN DEALERS who have wasted much time, strength and energy making out useless reports to the Bureau of Markets, the U. S. Grain Corporation and the Federal Trade Commission will be delighted with the vote killing the proposed twentieth amendment to the Federal Constitution. If the child labor amendment were adopted the halo bedecked bureaucrats would surely make life miserable for all parents. The detailed reports now made to the internal revenue collector and the supervision of shipments by the Chemical Bureau of the Dept. of Agriculture are ample irritation to arouse the self respecting citizens of any liberty loving nation.

THE BUREAUCRATS of the State of Washington are just like thousands of other bureaucrats. They become so obsessed with their own importance that they think they constitute the legislative, the executive and the enforcement departments of the government and go ahead and do things the way they want regardless of the wishes of the citizens. Recently the state director of agriculture undertook to revoke a commission merchant's license without a hearing and he was out of business until the courts came to his relief. The average bureaucrat is so thoroughly imbued with his own infallibility he never hesitates to play the autocrat regardless of the cost to others.

THE INFLUENCE of supply and demand on the daily fluctuations in the prices of grain are so easily traced to the pits where the buyers and sellers of the world express their convictions by buying or selling according to their needs. The working of the economic law of supply and demand in utter defiance of man made laws through all the ages, is so positive it is difficult to understand how any politician, no matter how eager he may be for office, to stand up before an intelligent body of men and declare that "law of supply and demand to be fictitious" as was done by Frank O. Lowden recently. His friend, Joe Leiter, became obsessed with the idea that he could bid defiance to this economic law many years ago, and it cost his father about eleven million dollars.

"NO INFORMATION in the possession of its market supervisors gives ground for alarm that the essential bread grain of the United States is being made the subject of vicious and harmful speculation" is the gist of a recent official bulletin from Washington. The theory back of this press release is that publication of the fact will allay fears of the ignorant multitude, restrain the masses from demanding in their ignorance that the equally ignorant legislators at Washington enact laws closing the grain exchanges. In other words, the public is taxing itself for a supervision to protect itself from its own ignorance. In former years we got along without this supervision because the public and the lawmakers possessed sufficient intelligence to understand that the best policy was to let business alone.

GRAIN SHIPPERS have suffered heavy losses as the direct result of many arbitrary strikes of railway employees in the past, so they will lose no opportunity to oppose the Howell-Barkley bill which is designed to abolish the Railroad Labor Board and deprive the public of any voice in railroad disputes. As the shippers pay the freight bill they should be consulted regarding increases and regulations which will interfere with the movement of their grain.

ELEVATOR operators can learn of some of the joys of handling pooled wheat by reading the remarks of O. A. Radke before the Tri-State Grain Shippers elsewhere in this number. Evidently Mr. R. has not heard of the Oklahoma shippers who always load out the pooled grain when they get a carload and attach draft to B/L for their handling charges. A contract for handling from wagons to cars does not bind the elevator man to tie up all his bins forever.

RIGHT OF WAY SITES for grain elevators have a great disadvantage to the owner of the elevator by reason of the considerable potential liability for damages imposed on him by the terms of the lease. The grain shipper whose elevator is on the right of way is made to guarantee that the employees of the railroad company are at all times careful, when as a fact the grain shipper has no control over the employees and is in no position to guarantee their faithfulness to duty. It is even contended that if a fire negligently started by the railroad company spreads from the elevator to the property of third persons the elevator owner can be held liable to such third persons. One shipper at Meckling, S. D., whose elevator was damaged by a crew switching a car into his house, and who brot suit was prevented by the clause in his lease from recovering damages, as reported elsewhere in this number of the Journal, the negligence of the train crew not having been shown to be willful.

### The Farmers Home Made Relief.

Many farmers provide safe storage for their grain on their own farms and occasionally accumulate three or four crops before they sell any. The natural presumption is that when they do sell the price suits them. Laws have not been enacted either by Congress nor by any of the state legislatures forbidding farmers to hoard their products. These far-seeing holders of grain must profit handsomely by waiting until the price suits them or else they would not continue to tie up their money in hidden grain. Of course they don't advertise the fact to the world of consumers that they hold bountiful supplies, but when the market suits them they sell and get their price without any Congressional assistance or the advice of pool promoters.

The greatest trouble with the farmer is that he has been cursed with a lot of fool advisors who have helped to push him into the hands of a greedy gang of promoters. His easiest, surest and most profitable relief from low prices for agricultural products is through farm storage.

### Government Interference with Business.

The wonderfully developed civilization we are enjoying at the present day is constantly subjected to two forces, one force being the private initiative and enterprise which created our civilization, and the other force being the repressive and restrictive hand of government.

Inventors of the steam engine, the electric motor and the telegraph and telephone created business where there was nothing before. Altho inventions by private initiative immensely raised the standard of living and contributed much to the well being of humanity, there is an element on the street and in the halls of Congress constantly working destructively. Private initiative is constantly striving to create wealth and to retain a small portion for the creator. Political activity is constantly striving to distribute wealth among those incompetent to employ the means of production, and to be successful in the production of wealth means an invitation to the lawmakers to enact measures that will limit profits and destroy enterprise.

The electrical industry has been of the greatest benefit to the human race, yet on Feb. 9 the United States Senate adopted a resolution calling upon the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the General Electric Co., alleged to be a power trust, unmindful of the fact the central electric power stations have been selling current at lower prices in the face of constantly rising prices of commodities. If the electric company were a trust, as alleged, any investigation should be conducted not by the trade commission but by the Department of Justice. Another resolution adopted at the same time provides for an investigation of the alleged tobacco trust supposed to be hampering tobacco co-operatives.

The power trust resolution included a provision aimed at propaganda against public ownership of utilities. The facts are that many small communities are giving up the operation of municipally owned electric lighting plants, finding it cheaper to buy commercial current.

The Federal Trade Commission has pestered the grain trade so long that it might be supposed to have finished, but under date of Jan. 25, 1925, the Commission is sending out requests to grain and mill firms to fill out a lengthy questionnaire requiring endless going over accounts of the past three years to ascertain the margins of profit, etc.

When the Federal Trade Commission was organized, Mar. 16, 1915, it took over the 144 employees in the bureau of corporations of the Department of Commerce. The number of employees steadily increased until Dec. 9, 1918, when there were 710 on the payroll. How strange it is that the railroads, the oil industry, lumber industry and grain trade all reached their maximum development in the United States before the Commission was created, and of course without the aid of the Commission and its 710 pap suckers.

The Commission has not given up its fight to pry into the private affairs of merchants. It is now prosecuting an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of Judge Rose in the U. S. District Court, in



the case of the Baltimore grain exporters, denying the Commission a mandamus forcing the grain dealers to permit the agents of the Commission to examine, inspect, and copy their books of account, records, documents, correspondence, and papers relating to or bearing on their business in interstate commerce. In taking this action the commission was acting in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the United States directing it to investigate the margins between farm and export prices, the freight and other costs of handling, the profits and losses of the principal exporting firms and corporations, the facts concerning market manipulations, if any, in connection with large export transactions or otherwise, as well as the organization, ownership, control, interrelationship, foreign subsidiaries, etc.

Judge Rose said:

If it—the Federal Trade Commission act—really means that whenever the commission thinks best to make an inquiry into the way in which some great department of commerce is carried on, it may send its employees into the office of every private corporation which does an interstate business in that line and empower them to go through the company's books, correspondence and other papers, I am satisfied it goes beyond any power which Congress can confer, in this way at least.

Until the Commission gets a favorable decision from the Supreme Court grain dealers would seem warranted in ignoring the demands of the Commission in its latest questionnaire. Business in all lines needs above everything else to be freed from political interference. If the wiseacres of the Commission had their way they would dominate all trade and soon destroy many lines of commerce.

### Will You Help Get a Crop of Corn?

Grain dealers everywhere owe it to themselves and to their farmer patrons to think of better seed corn, talk better seed corn, search for better seed corn, and write letters to all their farmer patrons appealing to them to select their seed corn carefully and to test each ear to make sure that it will germinate. One recognized authority insists that only 25% of the 1924 crop of corn is fit for seed. Usually the great Corn Belt produces a crop which is 91% mature, but last year only 48% of the crop matured and the grading of corn received in Chicago and St. Louis last month, which is published elsewhere in this number shows very clearly that the percentage of the corn now being marketed which is fit for seed must be very small. Much of it is light and chaffy and little of it will germinate, hence it is directly to the interest of every grain dealer of the land as well as to the interest of his farmer patrons to participate in the National Seed Corn Show which will be held in Chicago March 2 to 7 under the auspices of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

It is always a waste of time and opportunity to plant corn which has not a high germinating percentage and quite frequently the crop resulting from replanting gets nipped by a frost so it is imperative this year of all years, that farmers throughout the corn belt take extra precautions to obtain choice seed that will germinate.

The prizes offered at the Chicago show of themselves should attract many thousands of contestants, but even though those who do send in samples of their seed capture no prizes,

they will at least learn something regarding the germination and vitality of their seed. The time for planting is not far away and all farmers should be urged to take advantage of the interim to secure the best seed corn obtainable.

### Recommendations of the Agricultural Conference.

The work of the President's Agricultural Conference during the past three months has been effective in bringing order out of the chaos at Washington. Instead of a multiplicity of bills aiming to aid the farmer, none with any more real merit than the price-fixing McNary-Haugen bill, it is likely there will be pressed for passage but one bill, that creating a federal co-operative marketing board, clothed with only legitimate constitutional power and authority, and as such unobjectionable to business interests other than farming.

Altho the Conference considered every phase of marketing farm products it is significant that its report said not a word about regulating the grain exchanges, giving publicity to transactions of private individuals thereon or limiting the range of prices daily. Indeed, if the Conference read the voluminous brief on behalf of the grain trade its members could not fail to be convinced that the solution of the farmers' troubles lay elsewhere.

The Conference found fault with the bureaucratic officials of the federal government, declaring that "proposals for the increase of personnel and equipment in one department may be prompted by the desire to rival or surpass another department in size and influence instead of by a sincere desire to render additional service to the welfare of the nation or of the particular industry whose interests the department is specially fitted to serve."

The Conference brands as thoroughly reprehensible from every standpoint the "Many instances of unnecessary and unwise duplication in the accumulation of the same information, data, etc., for use by different departments of the government that have come to the attention of the Conference. "In many cases this seems to be done deliberately and with full knowledge that the same field has already been covered by another department." Taxpayers will agree with the observation by the Conference that "If the information gathered by one department is not suitable for use with confidence by another department of the government, it certainly has not justified the expense incurred in its accumulation."

The charge made by the Conference that the Interstate Commerce Commission has departed from the purpose of the framers of the Interstate Commerce Act, who intended the Commission to be an advocate of the shippers' rights as against the carriers, is verified by a member of the Interstate Commission, who admitted after the publication of the report that the Commission's conception of its functions differed. Unfortunately, it is true that the Interstate Commerce Commission, on its own initiative, does not gather data to support shippers who are desiring some change in rates or regulations of the carriers. The burden has been placed on the shipper at great cost to himself to prepare evidence in support of his suggestion, the Conference declaring "The cost of employing counsel and the necessary experts makes it almost impossible for the ordinary citizen to get a hearing."

### Hazardous Features of Concrete Elevators.

Fire insurance men specializing in grain elevators will be quick to discern that the contributing factors in the \$7,500 fire loss in the concrete elevator at Jamaica, Ill., on the evening of Nov. 13th, 1922, were the same as those contributing to a much greater fire loss Jan. 10th, 1925, in the reinforced concrete elevator of the Sullivan Grain Co. at Sullivan, Ill.

Both had been favored with large receipts of corn and the cob burner had been actively employed throughout the day disposing of surplus cobs. The cob burners of both plants were placed too close to the elevator unless a cob spout with an open top and hanging valves was to be employed. The closed spout used in each case supplied the draft by which sparks were drawn up to elevator cupola. In both these elevators some of the forms used in holding the cement concrete until it had become hardened had never been removed, so the fire made good use of what remained.

In the Sullivan fire a wood spout extended through cob and husk bin to communicate with iron spout outside elevator. This did not help matters one iota. The placing of wood or other combustible material in a cement concrete elevator is no guarantee that the combustible material will not burn and when it does catch fire, particles will fall down in sufficient quantities to set fire to the grain. Then, too, if the firemen can get water up to the cupola it will also fall on the grain and do much damage.

Cement concrete elevators which do not contain any wood or other combustible material may be fire proof, but judging from recent experiences, no one can afford to take a chance when insurance against fire is furnished at such a low rate by reliable companies specializing in this class of risks.

Wood elevator heads, leg casings, shafting supports, spouting, or any other combustible material should not be tolerated around a concrete elevator and when cob burner is placed so close to elevator steel spout should have no top and hanging valves should be provided near top and bottom of spout to reduce chance of fire running up spout to cupola.

No elevator man who is familiar with the draft of a spout will ask how the fire started. He can look at the illustrations in this number and see for himself. Of one thing owners of concrete elevators can rest reasonably sure and that is that in Illinois there are two owners of concrete elevators who know that the simple possession of a concrete elevator does not give them immunity from fire losses.

GRAIN ELEVATORS as a rule are so isolated from other property it behooves owners to make it a practice not only to see that hydrants are placed near to the property but that the supply of water is bountiful. A mill in Onawa, Iowa, was sacrificed recently to the lack of sufficient hose to reach to the plant, so an insignificant fire ran right away from its discoverers and consumed the plant without any opposition from the local fire department which is said to have very handsome trucks, but insufficient hose.



## Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Are Reports to Federal Commission Compulsory?

**Grain Dealers Journal:** We have received from the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, D. C., a letter dated Jan. 25 asking us to fill out a number of blank forms relating to margins of profit, etc., that would involve a great deal of labor in going over our records for four years past. As the work would be of no benefit to us we fail to understand why we should bear this extra cost of clerk hire. Is it compulsory to reply to the Commission?—A. B. Mill & Elevator Co.

**Ans.:** Filling out the blank forms sent by the Federal Trade Commission is purely voluntary on the part of the recipients of communications from the Commission.

During the war compliance with the requests of the Food Administration was both a matter of law and of patriotic duty.

The inquiry now being pursued has no such foundation in law. Those complying therewith will be performing no patriotic duty, the inquiry having originated in a resolution of the United States Senate, and there is no guaranty that the inquiry will benefit the Senate, the public or the Commission.

For example, some Senator who thought his farmer friends were paying too much for commercial feeds got a resolution thru the Senate, S. Res. 140, aimed to discover whether there were any combinations or restraints of trade in the feed business. The Commission reported that "It was diligently pursued," yet the Commission said it "found no important violation of the anti-trust laws." The result was of no value, but the expense to the taxpayers was enormous.

### Bank Owner of Property Covered by B/L?

**Grain Dealers Journal:** Can the Journal hunt up for me in its Supreme Court decisions a decision on the ownership of property covered by Bs/L? When Bs/L are sold to the bank do they not then become theirs and not the property of the drawer? Also, when they are sold to the bank to whom do the proceeds of such drafts belong?

My contention, and I know it would be a fact in law, is that they belong to the bank as soon as I sell them to them and I have no more control of the property. There must be, and probably is, a good many decisions on this point. A copy of those decisions would be very acceptable.—Fred L. Cressey, Boston, Mass.

**Ans.:** The law on title to property covered by Bs/L has been well settled, so that the question usually resolves itself in each case into the facts as to how the Bs/L was handled. Among the numerous decisions holding title to be in the bank are the following:

**Transfer of B/L with Draft.**—A transfer by a consignor to a bank of a B/L of goods consigned to a purchaser of the consignor and a draft on the purchaser, followed by payment by the bank of the draft to the consignor by crediting the amount thereof to the depositor, placed the legal right to possession of the property in the bank subject to the duty to deliver to the purchaser on his payment of the draft, but the bank could not use the legal title to enable the consignor to defeat the collection by the purchaser of a debt due him from the consignor.—W. T. Wilson Grain Co. v. Central Nat. Bank. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 139 S. W. 996.

**Bona Fide Purchaser of B/L.**—A seller under a warranty drew a draft on the buyer for the price, and with the B/L indorsed it to a bank in the ordinary course of business, and the bank gave the seller credit on its books for the amount of the draft, less the usual discount. The bank had no notice of any non-compliance with the contract on the part of the seller. Held, that the bank was an innocent purchaser for value, and did not become a warrantor of

the quality and quantity of the goods described in the B/L.—First Nat. Bank of Chicago v. Mineral Wells & L. P. Ry. Co. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 133 S. W. 1099.

**Transfer by B/L.**—Where a B/L in favor of the assignor is by him indorsed to the bank with draft attached and the draft paid to the assignor by the bank, held, that such a transaction had the effect to transfer the legal title of the property called for in the bill to the bank.—State Nat. Bank of Oklahoma City v. Wood. Supreme Court of Oklahoma, 142 Pac. 1002.

**Rights of Transfer of B/L.**—While the mere discounting and crediting the amount of a draft to a depositor's account, without making payment or incurring any increased obligation, would not make a bank a purchaser for value of the draft and an attached B/L, where the depositor was indebted to the bank, and the net proceeds of the draft so discounted was placed to his credit in extinguishment of the debt, and there was no agreement that if the draft was unpaid it should be charged back to his account, the bank was a purchaser for value, and acquired title to the property represented by the B/L.—Latham v. Spragins. Supreme Court of North Carolina. 78 S. E. 282.

### Pennsylvania Side Track Law.

**Grain Dealers Journal:** Can the Journal furnish me with the Pennsylvania law relating to side track leases?—Oregon Fike, Howard. O.

**Ans.:** The Pennsylvania law on side tracks provides as follows:

Sec. 18072. Whenever any private side track has been connected with a railroad any corporation or person shall be entitled to use same upon payment to party incurring the primary expense thereof of a reasonable proportion of the cost and of the maintenance, which, in case of disagreement shall be determined by the Commission after notice and a hearing.

**New York, N. Y.**—The Washburn-Crosby Co. was enjoined in the Federal Court from using the trade mark "Gold Medal" on pancake and buckwheat flour, prior, local and restricted use having been proved by the France Milling Co., of Cobleskill, N. Y., the court order, however, not preventing the Washburn-Crosby Co. from using the mark, which has been advertised at a cost of \$17,000,000, on wheat flours.

### Bank Guarantor of B/L.

The decision by Judge Carpenter in the U. S. District Court at Chicago holding the American State Bank of Omaha, Neb., liable for a forged B/L, as reported in the Grain Dealers Journal Feb. 10, 1924, was reversed Jan. 14, 1925, by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

A rehearing has been requested by Moses, Kennedy, Stein & Bachrach, attorneys for the Muller Grain Co., C. H. Feltman Grain Co. and Lamson Bros. & Co., whose Peoria, Ill., offices were victimized by the forged papers put out by Wm. R. Richter, of Omaha, with forged indorsements by the U. S. Commission Co. and A. L. Johnson. Richter became insane, was confined in an asylum and died.

The proof was that the same hand which wrote Richter's signature wrote Johnson's name, but the court held this was not proof that the signing of the name of the other was done wrongfully, and therefore may not have been a forgery.

The attorneys for the grain firms now maintain that the court erred in going into the evidence and thus invading the province of the lower court which had found in favor of the grain receivers. The case will be pushed to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary.

The back of the draft contained the following rubber stamp endorsement: "Pay to the order of any bank or banker, all prior endorsements guaranteed. American State Bank, Omaha, Nebraska. L. M. Swindler, Cashier." The Bs/L contained on the back the following rubber stamp endorsement, "We hereby give notice to all parties concerned that this bank does not guarantee that this B/L is genuine and will not be responsible for the quantity, quality, condition or delivery of the goods described therein. American State Bank, Omaha, Neb."

### The Grading of Corn During January.

In spite of the short corn crop apparently received last fall, cars of corn inspected at the terminal markets during January were about average in number. In the Chicago market they were the highest in three years, being 8,325 cars against 5,210 cars and 8,118 cars, during the month of January, 1924 and 1923, respectively. Receipts were 13,559, 11,681 and 4,514 in 1922, 1921 and 1920, respectively.

Total receipts at St. Louis were slightly below last year and the year before. During January this year that market inspected 2,596 cars, against 2,750 and 2,660 for the same month of 1924 and 1923.

Tabulated receipts of corn at the Chicago market, showing the number of cars of each grade received during the month, compared with receipts of each grade for January as far back as 1920, follow:

Yellow Corn.						
Year.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
1925.....	2	62	285	1,453	1,920	891
1924.....	1	146	847	1,036	1,096	271
1923.....	11	631	3,070	852	69	28
1922.....	113	2,174	3,399	1,042	610	577
1921.....	40	149	1,311	4,062	1,474	124
1920.....	2	17	254	1,235	734	75

White Corn.						
Year.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
1925.....	..	75	157	538	606	313
1924.....	..	21	121	335	284	52
1923.....	9	292	840	156	13	2
1922.....	40	489	1,087	456	161	81
1921.....	15	54	437	764	164	22
1920.....	..	31	219	396	99	10

Mixed Corn.						
Year.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
1925.....	..	38	110	254	416	272
1924.....	..	73	337	207	183	65
1923.....	4	335	1,217	512	47	8
1922.....	54	1,057	1,732	319	58	27
1921.....	7	37	389	1,665	807	88
1920.....	..	34	138	598	556	63

The number of cars of low grade corn last month in Chicago was much higher than at any time during the month of January for the 5 years previous, 933 cars of sample grade being received against 135 in 1924, 22 in 1923, 83 in 1922, 72 in 1921, and 53 in 1920.

Figures for St. Louis receipts in January for the last 3 years follow. Here too, it will be noted, that considerable poor corn was received. Yellow sample grade this year far exceeds yellow sample for 1923 and 1924.

Yellow Corn.							
Year.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Sam-ple.
1925.....	3	98	360	711	605	92	26
1924.....	..	50	441	520	608	51	8
1923.....	2	388	999	219	12	3	2

White Corn.							
Year.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Sam-ple.
1925.....	3	111	114	54	39	3	..
1924.....	..	12	253	212	99	7	3
1923.....	20	380	206	35	..	..	..

Mixed Corn.							
Year.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Sam-ple.
1925.....	1	65	141	92	66	7	5
1924.....	..	13	197	172	74	10	15
1923.....	3	133	224	25	4	1	4

During January more cars of yellow, white and mixed corn grading No. 5 were received than of any other grade, as a glance at the tables previously given will quickly show. The average price paid in Chicago at the track and trans-Mississippi billing, was about \$1.12½ for No. 5 mixed during the month. No. 6 mixed averaged about \$1.09½, or 3½ cents less. No. 3 mixed averaged about \$1.20½; No. 4, about \$1.16½.

The range of discounts since the movement of corn commenced is readily shown by the arbitrarily selected date, the 6th of each month since November.

On Dec. 6 mixed corn at the track in Chicago and trans-Mississippi billing, sold as follows: No. 3, \$1.16½; No. 5, \$1.10½; sample grade, 86c@1.13½.

On Jan. 6 prices ran: No. 3, \$1.19½; No. 4, \$1.15; No. 5, \$1.11; No. 6, \$1.07½; sample grade, 95c@1.06½.

Feb. 6 sales averaged: No. 3, \$1.18; No. 4, \$1.18; No. 5, \$1.13½; No. 6, \$1.10; sample grade, \$1.02@1.09.

An almost excessive fluctuating spread of



prices between grades occurs. No. 3 mixed corn is worth 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c more than No. 5 on Dec. 6 and 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c more than No. 5 on Jan. 6. This is hardly justifiable. The spread on Feb. 6 was nearer what it should be, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

## Volume of Future Trading.

The volume of trading on the Chicago Board of Trade for the month of January was the largest for the period for which records are available. The trading in all grain futures for the month reached the enormous total of 2,791,330,000 bus., or an average daily trade of 107,359,000 bus., as reported by the Grain Futures Administration. In wheat futures alone the total for the month was 1,700,817,000 bus., or an average daily trade of 65,416,000 bus. This is likewise the largest single month's trading in wheat as shown in any records available. The next largest single month's trading in wheat on the present crop was in October, 1924, with 1,352,496,000 bus. The latter, however, was exceeded in March, 1922, with 1,477,112,000 bus., the largest previous record since the war.

The trading in corn and oat futures, while heavy during January, did not equal the highs of last year. In August, 1924, the volume for corn was 692,910,000 bus. In December, 1924, the volume for oats was 372,404,000 bus. Trading in rye for January, 1925, was exceeded in both September and October, 1924,—the former being 111,420,000 and the latter 128,573,000 bus.

January 28 was the first day since the war that a single day's trading in wheat exceeded one hundred million bushels, the total that date being 112,174,000 bus.

During the month of January there were fifteen days on which the volume of trading in all grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade exceeded one hundred million bushels, the high for the month being 164,050,000 bus. on January 29.

That Australian corn is of the horse tooth variety and is of better quality than either the American or the Argentina product, is declared by C. E. Clements, Davenport, Tasmania, Australia, one of the largest exporters of that country. Australia has increased corn production till it exceeds home requirements and Mr. Clements is now in Canada seeking a market.

## Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Feb. 10, 11 and 12. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, at Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 17-18. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Lafayette, Ind.

Feb. 17-19. Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Minneapolis.

Feb. 26-28. Kansas Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

Mar. 10. Mill & Elevator Fieldmen's Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

Mar. 25-27. North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Bismarck, N. D.

May 6-8.—American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, New Orleans, La.

May 12-13.—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

June 9-11. American Seed Trade Ass'n in Los Angeles, Cal.

June 22-23.—Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

July 28-30.—National Hay Ass'n at Cedar Point, O.

Oct. 12-14. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 12-14. U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

# Proposed Revision of Oats Grades

The United States Department of Agriculture has under consideration the proposed revision of the official grain standards of the United States for oats.

Howard M. Gore, Sec'y of Agriculture, states that: "At the present time there is a large volume of interstate business conducted in feed grain which consists largely of oats but which fails to meet the minimum requirements of the official oats standards now in effect because of the presence of varying amounts of wild oats and other grains. In the merchandising of such feed grain confusion and misunderstandings have arisen due to the lack of definite descriptive terms as well as the wide range of quality and condition of products delivered pursuant to contracts in which indefinite terms have been employed. The Department has received requests from many sources to the effect that official standards be established for grain of this character in order that official inspection may be had, and further that the grade and class designations may be used by dealers as descriptive terms having definite meaning in commercial transactions.

"It is believed desirable that the revised standards be promulgated in time to become effective at the beginning of the next crop movement about the middle of June. Accordingly, public hearings will be held before representatives of the Department at the times and places stated below, to which all interested parties are invited. Opportunity for oral discussion will be afforded to as many as practicable. Written communications received on or before March 11 will also be considered. These

should be sent to the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

The hearings will be as follows:

Feb. 16, 10:00 a. m., Seattle, Wash., Chamber of Commerce Building.

Feb. 17, 2:00 p. m., Portland, Ore., Portland Merchants' Exchange.

Feb. 25, 10:00 a. m., Louisville, Ky., Committee Room, Board of Trade Building.

Feb. 26, 10:00 a. m., Chicago, Ill., Fort Dearborn Hotel.

Feb. 27, 10:00 a. m., Minneapolis, Minn., Assembly Room, Court House.

Mar. 10, 10:00 a. m., New York City, Board of Managers' Room, N. Y. Produce Exchange.

## Tentative Revised Oats Grades.

For the purposes of official grain standards of the United States, oat standards shall comprise any grain which consists of 50% or more of cultivated or wild oats singly or combined and not more than 25% of other grains.

Oats shall be divided into three classes as follows: Oats, Feed Oats and Mixed Feed Oats.

Ossian, Ia.—A. W. Oxley claims to have successfully eradicated Canada thistles in his pasture patch. He broke the pasture, limed it well, sowed oats on it and followed with alfalfa in the spring of 1923. For a while it looked like an even race between the thistles and the alfalfa. The two last cuttings of alfalfa from the patch last fall revealed only a couple of sick-looking Canada thistles.

## CLASS I—OATS.

Grade requirements for—(a) White, (b) Red, (c) Gray, (d) Black, and (e) Mixed Oats.

Grade number.	General appearance.	Minimum test weight per bushel.		Minimum sound cultivated oats.	Heat damaged (oats and other grains).		Wild oats.	Foreign material.	Other colors.
		Extra heavy oats.	Heavy oats.		%.	%.			
1	Shall be of good color.	36	34	32	97	.2	2	2	(a)2
2	May be slightly discolored.	36	34	29	94	.5	3	2	(b)5
3	May be discolored.	36	34	26	90	1.0	5	3	10
4	May be badly discolored.	36	34	23	80	6.0	10	5	10
Sample grade	Shall be white, red, gray, black, or mixed oats, respectively, which do not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive, or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or are heating, hot, sour, or are otherwise of distinctly low quality.								

(1) The percentage of moisture in grades Nos. 1, 2, and 3 shall not exceed 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in grade No. 4 shall not exceed 16.

(2) The oats in grades Nos. 1, 2, and 3 shall be cool and sweet.

(3) The oats in grade No. 4 shall be cool, but may be musty.

(a) Four per cent of other colors allowed in No. 1 red, gray, or black oats. This column does not apply to mixed oats.

(b) Ten per cent of other colors allowed in No. 2 red, gray, or black oats.

Grade requirements for Feed Oats.

## CLASS II—FEED OATS.

Grade number.	General appearance.	Minimum test weight per bushel.		Minimum sound cultivated oats.	Heat damaged (oats and other grains).		Other grains.	Foreign material.
		Extra heavy feed oats.	Heavy feed oats.		%.	%.		
1	May be slightly discolored.	36	34	32	60	2	25	3
2	May be discolored.	36	34	29	45	4	25	4
3	May be badly discolored.	36	34	26	30	6	25	5
Sample grade	Shall be oats of this class which do not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 3, inclusive, or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or are musty, heating, hot, sour, or are otherwise of distinctly low quality.							

(1) The percentage of moisture in grades Nos. 1, 2, and 3 shall not exceed 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

(2) The oats in grades Nos. 1, 2, and 3 shall be cool, sweet, and commercially sound.

Grade requirements for Mixed Feed Oats.

## CLASS III—MIXED FEED OATS.

Grade number.	General appearance.	Minimum test weight per bushel.		Minimum sound feed oats.	Heat damaged (oats and other grains).		Other grains.	Foreign material.
		Extra heavy mixed feed oats.	Heavy mixed feed oats.		%.	%.		
1	May be slightly discolored.	36	34	32	2	25	6	
2	May be discolored.	36	34	29	4	25	7	
3	May be badly discolored.	36	34	26	6	25	10	
Sample grade	Shall be oats of this class which do not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 3, inclusive, or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or are musty, heating, hot, sour, or are otherwise of distinctly low quality.							

(1) The percentage of moisture in grades Nos. 1, 2, and 3 shall not exceed 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

(2) The oats in grades Nos. 1, 2, and 3 shall be cool, sweet, and commercially sound.



## Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

### Help Farmer to Figure Profits.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* If you are interested in making your district a better place to live in, help with your assurance and appreciation of the farmer who has adopted better farming methods. Every business man and every grain dealer should encourage and help the farmer to adopt better methods in marketing his grain.

By adopting an open competition grain market and selling where best prices are always paid he will take home with him more cash to divide with ma and the babies. Help the farmer figure out his profits and losses. Illustrate facts with figures as proof. Farmers who sell much grain often sell for 2 and sometimes 3 cts. per bushel less than best open competition is paying for like grain.—J. L. Carr, Stafford, Kans.

### Wants Helpful Market Information Broadcasted.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* I read with much interest Clyde Wiley's suggestions for the broadcasting of more helpful information for country grain shippers. We feel certain that his article will receive the commendation of all grain dealers using the radio to get their markets. We are convinced there is a real need for just such service as he outlined on page 122 of the Journal for Jan. 25.

The market information which we are able to pick up here is meager and always cold by the time we get it. Kansas City is the nearest market broadcasting information and so much of what they send out is of interest alone to that market, the service is not very satisfactory. We are convinced that country grain dealers generally will appreciate any improvement that will bring about the broadcasting of market information more along the lines suggested by Mr. Wiley.—R. C. Fleck, Killduff, Ia.

### Handles Wheat on Gross Margin of 4.1c.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* I have been reading what your contributors have to say about margin on which to buy grain and am wondering why all dealers don't help themselves to a profit like our own. During the last six months of 1924 we bought 156,000 bus. of wheat, 78,289 bus. of which was from non-members. Our gross profit on our wheat purchased was 4.1c per bu. The average price paid was \$1.126 per bu. and our shrinkage was less than 1/2 of 1%.

Our elevator has a capacity of 7,500 bus. and our paid up capital is \$7,000, so we kept both actively employed to handle that large volume in six months. Our gross profit on wheat handled totaled \$5,337.33. We also handled some corn, kafir and feed from which we realized a profit of \$96.12 and \$221.27 from coal. Our fee for loading pooled wheat was \$138.74. Our profit on option orders was \$958.77. Inasmuch as our expense was \$2,224 we had a total net profit from all operations of \$4,405.99.—O. Ivar Norden, Mgr., Farmers Grain & Sply. Co., Galva, Kans.

### Standard Lightning Rods Earn 25 Cents Credit.

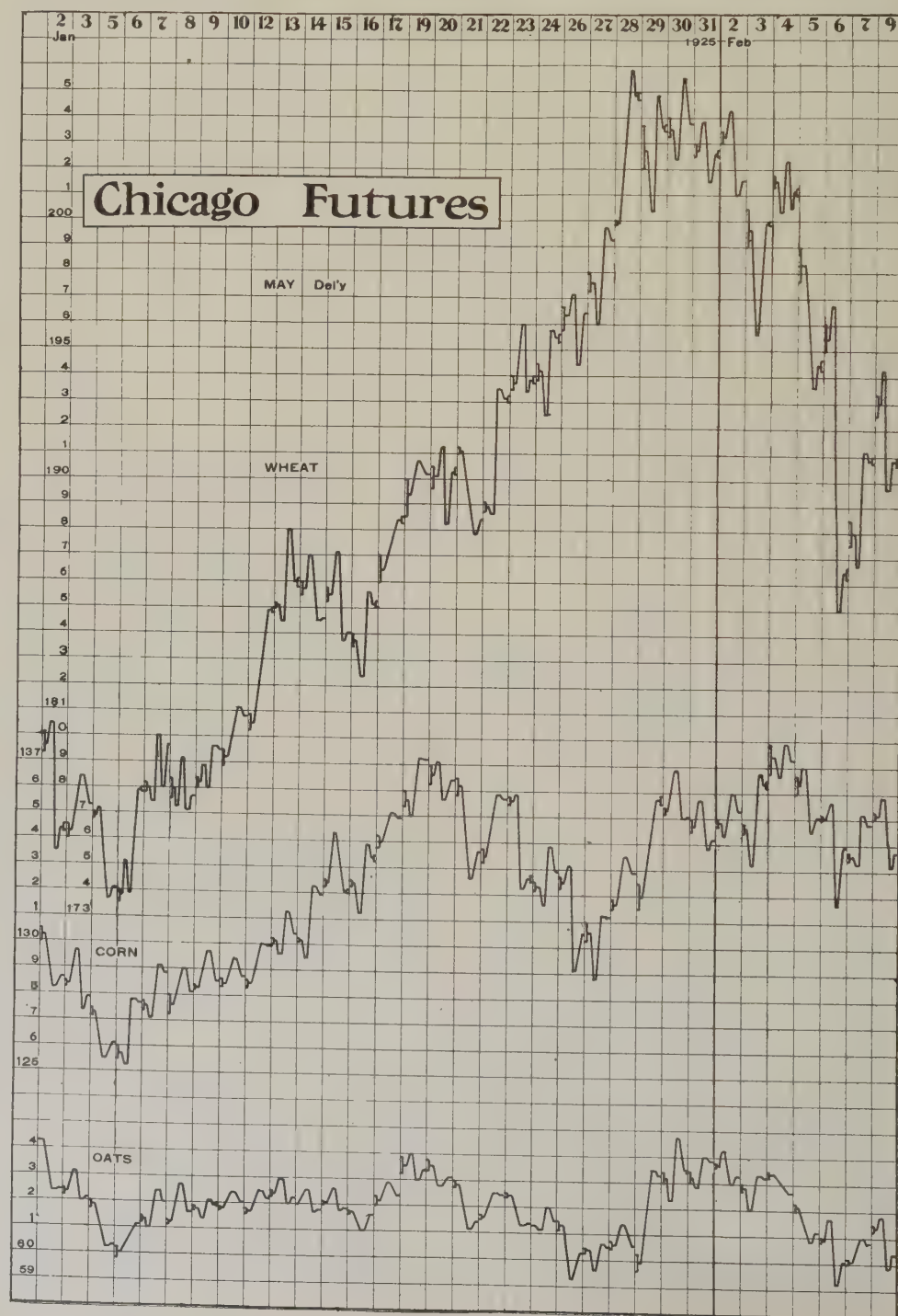
*Grain Dealers Journal:* We want to call your attention to the fact that the Mill and Elevator Mutuals that co-operate through the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau have, after giving a careful study of the matter, decided to increase the credit for standard lightning rod installation to 25c.

The losses on elevator property due to lightning in 1924 were the heaviest ever known, and so long as it is possible thoroughly to protect a plant against this hazard the companies feel that the property owners who are willing to provide this protection should be given a credit for it that is more in line with the reduction in the hazard.

Elevators that are completely covered with iron and properly grounded are not subject to the lightning hazard and, therefore, do not need to be rodded. But all other plants should be

equipped with standard lightning rod equipment. As the grain trade learns of this increased credit they are showing the proper spirit and are arranging to have this work done as early in the spring as possible, in order to have their plants protected before the thunder storm season.—Very truly, C. R. McCotter, Western Manager Grain Dealers Nat'l Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Omaha.

Loans on grain elevators as security when operated by farmers' co-operative companies were advocated as an enlargement of the scope of federal land and federal joint stock land banks by Gray Silver, before the Agricultural Commission Jan. 22, stating that holders of mortgages on the elevators obligated the farmers' co-operative companies to dispose of their grain as desired by their creditors. It does not need an Act of Congress to enable farmers to borrow money from their local banks.





## Minneapolis Shippers Dine and Listen.

President Edward Kehoe presided at the regular monthly meeting of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n held in the New Nicolett Hotel on the evening of Feb. 5.

After the dinner the minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

A federal hearing is to be held in Minneapolis Feb. 27 to consider proposed changes in the grading of oats and mill oats.

The Traffic and Warehouse Com'ite reporting on the Traffic Warehouse Commission advised that inspection and sampling at New Ulm had been discontinued.

It developed that a sampler could be maintained there and at Mankato if his salary and expenses, amounting to \$200 a month, was provided. The reason for discussing this problem was that cars billed to New Ulm carry a special rate privilege, though the cars can be reconsigned out of Minneapolis to a certain limited section. This is provided for in the Omaha tariff 14000-G.

JOHN G. McHUGH, sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce, in addressing the ass'n on "The Interest of the Grain Trade in Socialism" commented on the community of interest prompting an organization within an organization and mentioned what a source of satisfaction it was to know of such a live organization.

"Six percent of the population of the world live in the United States. We consume much more than half to make life worth while and happy. Our country is endowed with natural resources, as is every other country, but free, untrammelled opportunity for freedom and enterprise is the cornerstone of our well being today.

"We have 8 to 10 times as many telephones per thousand population in the U. S. than in all England, for the telephone in England is owned by the Government and entails inefficient service and all the inconveniences that go with government controlled monopolies.

"The Government bakery in Vienna, providing over half of all the bread used in that country, was the pride of the socialists, but they had to sell out, first 60% and then the remainder to a hard hearted capitalist.

"Individualism in the U. S. must stand or fall on our enterprise and initiative. The standard of living can be raised, for there is no limit but the sky to human desires.

"Unless freedom of enterprise is curtailed the standard of living will increase among the masses as time progresses.

"During periods of strain human characteristics crop out and unsound doctrines take hold.

"The word 'Scapegoat' descended from past ages and was applied to the goat offered to the gods for the evils of the humans. The middleman is this goat being driven into the wilderness by the co-operative movement. But 'As ye sow so shall ye reap' and thrift should always produce comfort and happiness and unthrift the reverse.

"The darcy taking his family of seven to the circus, the wherewithal having been derived from the sale of the parlor range, is quoted as having said 'Winter am a long ways off, but the circus am here.' That characterized the present condition with reference to co-operative laws.

"Human nature has not changed since the time of Moses and History repeats itself faithfully. War produces gross inflation and reactionary deflation. Four thousand co-operative stores were established after the Civil War, of which one survives today.

"A spirit of philosophy must be maintained for the cycles progress and will progress until human nature changes. There is no reason why the government should interfere in the farming business. There are too many incompetents! Failures occur every day in the grocery business, etc., but no government subsidies are asked for by them." Mr. McHugh said in quoting from an article written by a North Dakota farmer appearing in "The Nation's Business."

"That the subsidized point of view should be gotten away from is the one good thing coming out of the session of the newly appointed Agricultural Commission, as was pointed out by Mr. Merriek of said commission.

"The middleman need never become seriously concerned over periods of storm and stress as we have and are passing through, as long as the government may be kept out of business and as long as efficiency can be kept up and advancing.

"There is no reasonable probability of any adverse legislation and furthermore, there has been a widespread change in public sentiment. Slowly it has come into the minds of the legislatures that idea that it is folly to try to legislate against the powers of supply and demand.

"The day will arrive, as it has today, for the grain trade. Even Sapiro admits all pending legislation before Congress now is not even worthy of consideration.

"The rate relation between Minneapolis and other markets will be recognized and given rightful consideration.

"Privileged trading—if conducted in the correct way would aid the Minneapolis market. There has been a changed view by those who promoted against it."

MR. EDWARD S. HUGHES, ass't sec'y of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that unless the compilations of the secretary's office are used by the members to as full an extent as individual requirements permit then the office is not functioning as much as it can. "All government figures on production as well as the receipts of various markets are among the records kept," he said.

"The property of the Chamber stands on the books at \$1,000,000." Mr. Hughes gave dozens of other items of vital interest to the members, after which elaboration of the various functions of the exchange the subject of transit rates and privileges in and out of Minneapolis in relation to New Ulm and Mankato as points of inspection and sampling, rerouting,

ing, reconsignment and transportation schedules.

Mr. George M. Tunell, chief state grain inspector, added a few words in this connection.

## Railroad Released by Clause in Right of Way Lease.

While pushing seven cars on a side track the forward truck of the forward car left the rails due to frozen mud on a plank crossing, the car being pushed against the grain elevator of Henry Westre, at Meckling, S. D., Dec. 23, 1920, wrecking the elevator.

When suit for damages was brot against the railroad company the C., M. & St. P. showed the lease whereby the lessee released the railroad company from all liability for injuries to or destruction of property of the lessee situate upon the leased premises, caused by operation of defendant's railroad, engines and cars, through negligence or otherwise. That the railway company was released from liability in accordance with the terms of the contract for negligent operation of its trains, cars and engines over the side track, was not controverted by counsel for plaintiff.

Plaintiff argued that the contract did not release the railway company from damages for injuries caused by defendant's "gross, wanton and wilful negligence nor from the consequences of its own heedless, reckless conduct, because such a contract would be void as against public policy." And this states the kind of case that plaintiff sought to make out in his complaint and proof. Counsel for defendant freely admitted that the contract would not protect it against injuries which it wilfully inflicted on the plaintiff, but said there was no evidence offered to sustain such a claim.

A decision by the lower court in favor of the defendant railroad company was affirmed Oct. 18, 1924, by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, saying:

The attempt to classify negligence into degrees has been found confusing rather than helpful. 21 Am. & Eng. Ency. Law (2d Ed.) 459. A charge of "wilful and wanton" negligence is not equivalent to a charge that the injuries were wilfully inflicted, and if the facts show wilful conduct from which injurious results may be reasonably anticipated, though not intended, it has been held that defendant must respond in damages as for wanton and wilful negligence. Those words do not signify degrees of negligence, but have reference to the intent with which the act complained of was done. There is an intention to do the wrongful act but not to inflict the resulting injuries; and against liability therefor the wrongdoer cannot shield himself by contract.

It is observed that the complainant does not charge that the derailment of the car and the consequent wrecking of the elevator were intentional and wilful acts, but that they were the results of the defendant's negligence. The difference between the two is apparent, and is further demonstrated by the fact that as to the latter contributory negligence would be a proper defense, while as to the former it would not.

Mud and snow on a railway track, even when frozen, are not usually permanent obstructions to the passage of trains. The weight of a car is ordinarily sufficient to hold the flanges in place. Assuming that the derailment was a negligent act, it was an act for which the defendant was exempted from damages by the lease-contract and the plaintiff could not recover; unless he further show that the car was wilfully derailed. That was the case he made in his complaint and which he wholly failed to establish.—2 Fed. (2d) 227.

## Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

MAY WHEAT.													
	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7
Chicago	196½	199½	205	203½	203½	202½	199½	198	199	192½	186½	190½	190½
Kansas City	185½	188½	194	193½	193½	192½	189½	187	189	182	176½	180	180
St. Louis	194½	197½	203½	202½	202½	201½	198½	196½	198½	191½	184½	189	189½
Minneapolis	189½	193½	198½	197½	198½	196½	192½	189½	191½	185	178½	183½	183½
Duluth (durum)	192	193½	198½	198½	199½	198	194½	192½	194½	189½	183½	180	180½
Winnipeg	205½	211½	219½	214½	216½	214½	201½	207½	208½	201½	192½	198½	200½
Milwaukee	196½	199½	204½	203½	203½	202½	199½	197½	199½	192½	186½	190½	191
MAY CORN.													
	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7
Chicago	130½	131½	133	135½	135½	135½	135½	136½	137½	135	134	134½	133½
Kansas City	123	123½	124½	127½	127½	127	127	127½	128½	126½	124½	125½	124½
St. Louis	130½	131½	133	135½	135½	135½	135½	136	137½	134½	133½	133½	132½
Milwaukee	130½	131½	133	135½	135½	135½	135½	136½	137½	135½	134	135	133½
MAY OATS.													
	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7
Chicago	60½	60½	60½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	62½	61½	60½	60½	60½
Kansas City	60½	60½	60½	63½	63½	63½	63½	62½	62½	61½	60	60½	60
Minneapolis	55½	56	56½	58½	59½	58½	58½	58½	58	56½	55½	56	55½
Winnipeg	68½	69	68½	69½	72½	74½	73½	72½	73	71½	69	69½	69½
Milwaukee	60½	60½	60½	63½	63½	63½	62½	63	62½	61	60	60½	60½
MAY RYE.													
	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7
Chicago	176½	178	180½	179½	180½	179½	177	173½	175½	170½	163½	167½	167½
Minneapolis	165½	167½	169½	168½	169½	168½	165½	163½	165	160	153½	156½	156½
Duluth	172½	173½	175	173½	175	174	171	168½	170½	164½	158½	160½	161½
Winnipeg	180	183½	185½	177	180½	179	175	173½	174½	167	163½	167½	166
MAY BARLEY.													
	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7
Minneapolis	96	96½	96½	98½	99½	104½	102½	101½	101½	98½	97½	99	99½
Winnipeg	98½	100	100	100½	108½	112	106½	106½	107½	103	100	102½	101½

Washington, D. C.—President Coolidge's economy program has led to the abolishing of the familiar daily weather bulletins of the United States Weather Bureau, by the Budget Bureau. The last one was mailed out on Jan. 25. The bulletins are considered no longer necessary since radio broadcasters disseminate predictions every day and newspapers publish the reports. Why permit the continued waste of money in publishing the Grain Market Review and the Hay Market Review of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Gary, Minn., Jan. 31.—We have had a good run of grain this fall. All grains were of good quality and yielded large crops.—H. M. Flora, agt., Cargill Elevator Co.

Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 7.—Wheat prospects appear to be excellent at this time. The acreage is somewhat larger than a year ago. Farmers in the Hutchinson territory are hauling considerable wheat to market at present prices, as road conditions now permit. Considerable wheat seems to be left in the country to market, probably 15% to 20% in our territory.—G. D. Estes, Mid-West Grain Co.—N. K. T.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 4.—Temperature averaged about normal during the past week. Rainfall was confined to the east-central and extreme southern areas. The ground is bare except for a light snow cover in parts of the northern division. Wheat is good in the north and central portions, but only fair in the south.—C. J. Root, meteorologist.

Chicago, Ill.—We are getting some very bad and very definite complaints of winter killing and bad condition of winter wheat in eastern Oregon and parts of Washington. Up to Dec. 20 the season was mild and spring-like. Winter wheat grew rank and sappy. Following that, there was a drop in temperatures to 18 below zero. There was no snow protection and the ground froze very deep. Farmers have been testing damage and each day they claim is serving to show increasing loss. On Jan. 29 the governor asked the Oregon legislature for an appropriation to secure seed wheat to provide for spring seeding. Wheat is being re-shipped from Portland and other northwest terminals to interior points, for seeding purposes. Estimates on probable abandonment run as high as 500,000 acres.—B. W. Snow, Bartlett-Frazier Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 26.—Final estimate of the Canadian wheat crop is 262,000,000 bus., or 212,000,000 bus. less than the final estimate for 1923. Allowing 100,000,000 bus. for domestic requirements, including grain milled for flour, seed needed for next year's crop and stocks remaining on hand Aug. 31, 1925, there should be available for export from the current crop about 162,000,000 bus. From a crop of 474,000,000 bus. last year exports amounted to 343,000,000 bus. Exports from the beginning of the new crop year, Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1924, have amounted to 99,000,000 bus., compared with 176,000,000 bus. during the corresponding period of 1923. Oats production is placed at 412,000,000 bus. against 564,000,000 bus. produced in 1923; barley, 87,000,000 bus., compared with 77,000,000; rye, 14,000,000 against 23,000,000.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Increase in Wheat and Rye Acreages.

The total winter rye acreage of 12 countries reporting to date is 27,319,000 acres compared with 25,968,000 acres for the same countries last year, according to information received by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is an increase of 1,351,000 acres, or 5 per cent. The increase is due mostly to the larger area reported for Poland which is placed at 12,215,000 acres compared with 10,915,000 acres harvested in 1924.

Wheat.—The total wheat acreage of 12 countries now reported including an estimate for Poland just received is 111,995,000 acres against 108,361,000 acres, an increase of 3,634,000 acres, or more than 3 per cent.

Paris, France.—A French laboratory has succeeded in making 500,000 grains of wheat grow from one grain in a year and a half. The average farmer raises only 25 grains from one grain in the same length of time. Thus Deputy Compré-Moral, in the Chamber of Deputies on Agriculture recently showed how valuable science is to the farmer.

### World Corn Crop Is Short.

Despite an 8 per cent increase in the Argentine corn acreage for the current crop year as compared with the preceding year, production under most favorable growing conditions will not be large enough to make up the deficit in the world supply brought about by the short crop in the United States, declares the U. S. Depart. of Agri. in an analysis of the situation.

The shortage of the corn crop of the United States together with the prospects for the new crop in Argentina are the dominating factors in the world corn situation. The final estimate of 2,437,000,000 bus. for the 1924 crop in the United States is 600,000,000 bus. less than the 1923 crop, and is the lowest estimate recorded during the past twenty years.

The United States in a good crop year accounts for about 70 per cent of the total production of corn for all countries for which statistics are available, and surpasses in quantity the combined production of corn, oats and barley of all European countries outside of Russia. This enormous production in the United States is almost entirely absorbed by the home demand. The decrease in the 1924 crop in the United States is partially offset by an increase in the crops of oats, sorghums and substitute feed, but the barley crop will not help since production is smaller than last year.

Argentina ranks second as a world producer and is especially important because the bulk of the crop is available for export. Argentina during recent years, in fact, has been the most important single source of supply for the importing countries of Europe. The acreage planted in Argentina this season is estimated at 9,143,000 acres as compared with 8,464,000 acres. A yield equal to the average of the last ten years would indicate a crop of 219,000,000 bus. on this area, and allowing about 83,000,000 bus. for consumption and seed requirements, the quantity available for export from the current crop would be around 136,000,000 bus.

The aggregate corn crop of European countries thus far reporting is somewhat above last year, but the increase is offset by decreases in the oats and barley crops of Europe as a whole, although for the more important corn importing countries other feed crops are slightly better than the year before. Great Britain, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium are the important corn importers. For England, Germany and the Netherlands the barley and oats crops are slightly larger than last year. Belgium has a smaller crop. Germany, where considerable quantities of potatoes are fed to livestock, has a potato crop about 10 per cent larger than in 1923, but the increase will go partially to offset the poor wheat and rye crops.

The surplus corn producers of Europe are the countries of the Lower Danube, including Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania, which during the current season have an aggregate production of 371,000,000 bus. against 309,000,000 bus. produced last year. This increase in production reported from the surplus producing countries of Europe together with any additional supplies which may become available in producing centers in Africa and other countries of minor importance is not sufficient in the opinion of Department of Agriculture economists to make up for the deficit in European feed grains caused by the short crops of barley and oats. Spain, France and Italy usually consume their total production and need small additional quantities.

Production of a new variety of early British wheat is heralded in the finding of a grain of wheat 2,700 years old, in a pot dug up in Sussex, England, recently. Wheat much older has been found in Egyptian tombs, and the finders generally harvest such a large crop from its planting that they are reluctant to part with any of it for less than \$10 a bushel, so the suckers believe and bite.

### Increase in Indian Wheat Acreage.

The first estimate of wheat acreage in India just received by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. from the Indian Department of Statistics brings the total of 11 countries reported to date up to 109,445,000 acres against 105,703,000 acres for the same countries last year an increase of 3,742,000 acres or 3.5 per cent.

The Indian acreage at this time is given as 31,646,000 acres, an increase of nearly 5 per cent over the 30,203,000 acres reported at the same time last year and about 1.5 per cent above the final estimate of 31,178,000 acres. The Indian Department of Statistics states that the first estimate usually represents about 98 per cent of the acreage of India because of lack of complete reports from areas in native states.

The average yield per acre of wheat in India during the last 10 years has been about 11.5 bus. Allowing for some further increase in acreage when complete reports from all areas become available, and continued favorable weather conditions, India should harvest a larger crop in 1925 than that of last season which was finally estimated at 364,000,000 bus.

### From Abroad.

Russian import requirements of bread grains are now estimated by the Soviet government at 18,500,000 bus., plus some seed grain.

A bill providing 150,000,000 francs credit for the purchase of foreign wheat, has been passed by the French Chamber of Deputies. It also provides for an office to control imported wheat.

Paris, France.—A material increase in the French acreage sown to wheat is shown in statistics recently made public. Up to Jan. 1 the area sown was 13,500,000 acres, compared with 13,000,000 last year.

Paris, France.—A bill calling for the obligatory declaration of all stocks of wheat in France was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies early this month. It provides for requisitioning of all such stocks should it prove necessary to fight the increasing price of bread.

Russian peasantry use considerable quantities of grain in manufacturing alcohol, according to Mr. Rykov, pres. of the Council of Commissars. In an attempt to prevent such traffic and halt the sale of harmful home brew, the government intends to supply the country with 30% alcohol.

Vienna.—In spite of extensive purchases of bread grains by the Zankow government, the grain shortage is acute and starvation faces the inhabitants of some districts of Bulgaria. The situation is becoming more serious. Prospects for next year's crop are considered bad, due to the lack of seed.

Havre, France.—Direct control of the harbor construction and similar operations of the port of Havre is given the Chamber of Commerce of Havre and a board appointed by the French government by action of the government providing that all improvements and other dispositions of the port need the approval of the ministry of public works no longer.

The lack of conciliatory spirit in the attitude of the Soviets is held accountable for the failure of negotiations between Italian interests and representatives of the Soviet Government over the concession for the operation of the grain silos in Odessa, Russia, and indefinite abandonment of the plan. Financial investments and commercial endeavors in Soviet Russia are in an unhealthy state.

Roumania continues to suffer agitation because of high wheat and bread prices. The government has the power to requisition wheat and this influences the peasant to hold his wheat for fear of being compelled to sell at a requisitioned figure, if he goes to market. Roumanian wheat growers have to pay enormous export taxes and high Danubian dues, which takes more than one-third the selling price of the grain. In Northern Bessarabia a shortage of wheat and maize flour exists and peasants fear they will not have enough seed grain for spring sowing.

## Books Received

THE RED BOOK just issued contains, as usual, a wealth of statistical information relating to stocks, cotton, grain, provisions, live stock, seeds, crops, imports, exports, etc., of principal countries, daily movement of grain into Chicago and other statistical information up to Dec. 31, 1924, that makes it a handy office reference book. It is compiled and published by Howard, Bartels & Co., Inc., Chicago.

USE, ABUSE AND PROPER CARE OF SCALES is an interesting booklet prepared to meet the demand for information from users of scales, whose many inquiries in years past have indicated to the engineers of the Howe Scale Co. just what are the problems confronting users. No one operating scales is so well posted that a careful reading of this booklet would fail to be of help to grain elevator operators. It will serve as a guide to the selection and care of all forms of weighing equipment. The instructions cover the location, foundation, setting, care of and operation of scales. Points to be observed in making tests of scales are given. Illustrated, 21 pages. Sent to readers of the Grain Dealers Journal on application to the Howe Scale Co., Rutland, Vt.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Brookings, S. D., Feb. 5.—Some oats are still back in the farmers' hands. Wheat is pretty well in.—Elmer H. Sexauer, Geo. P. Sexauer & Son.

Elgin, Minn., Feb. 5.—Our grain business is rapidly developing into a merchandise business, so little grain is moving.—W. H. Richardson, Richardson Elevator Co.

Madison, S. D., Feb. 2.—We have handled 111,000 bus. since July 1, but have shipped only 7 cars of new corn.—F. H. McGowan, mgr. Madison Farmers Elevator Co.

Arlington, Minn., Feb. 5.—We have taken in all the wheat in this vicinity and it is as good quality as any raised in Minnesota this year.—A. R. Darner, pres. North Star Milling Co.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 5.—The tracks have been full of consignments for the last week or 10 days. They are mostly maize and kafir heads, snap corn and shelled corn. Fort Worth is breaking records daily, weekly and monthly on receipts and is stepping right along, even tho it is an inferior point.—R. T. Dorsey, Dorsey Grain Co.

### An Eclipse of the Facts.

We didn't see the eclipse of the sun in Kansas City last week on account of the clouds, but I saw a statement put out in the press by the editor of the Wheat Poolers that was almost a total eclipse of facts by big figures. The article is headed, "\$2.00 Wheat Boost to Market Plan; 17,000 Farmers in Oklahoma and Texas Chuckling."

They were paid \$8,500,000 for 8,500,000 bu. and will get \$2,000,000 more in February. This looked at thru smoked glasses means their very intelligent selling force sold 8,500,000 bu. of the finest hard wheat in the world for \$1.23½ per bu., when the farmer who stayed out of the pool can market his wheat now and get \$1.90 to \$1.95 a bu. for it. Suffering Fivers! If that editor thinks he hears a chuckle from the farmer who joined the pool, he had better get another set of listeners; that's static he hears.

His statement also says the Wheat Pool plan will crowd the bears in the wheat pit into oblivion. If there were such a thing as an organization of Bears, the Wheat Poolers' selling force should be elected Exalted Rulers on account of their past performances, selling wheat so cheap against the advice of all the leading grain firms in the world. Oblivion is a good place for a Bear, but the average farmer does not think the climate is near hot enough for a Pooler organizer.—B. C. Christopher & Co., by Tod Sloan, Kansas City, Mo.

### What Are You—A Bull or a Bear?

The other night we were mulling over in our minds the difference between a Bull and a Bear, and wondered who applied these names to members of Grain and Stock Exchanges. Whoever it was, hit the nail on the head.

Let us compare the two animals just as they stand. There's Mr. Bull—head up sniffing the breeze for signs of battle. He's a square fighter and fights in the open. Take him in the slaughter-pen; the butcher takes a big sledge and hits him a crushing blow which would kill any other animal, but it only stuns him. You have to get to his heart to kill him. Take him out in the Western range. A big blizzard comes sweeping down from the mountains; he's ready to fight it and leads his herd to some sheltered ravine.

How about the Bear? When the cold winds commence to blow, he crawls into a hole and stays there until Spring comes again. He follows the line of least resistance.

Now, let's compare the human species. The Bull is a builder and an optimist. He has a large vision and an abundance of faith. To him, the horizon has a rosy tinge—to the Bear, a darkened hue. You cannot keep a real Bull down. He has a fighting heart and the courage to come back. A Bear is the original "crepe hanger." To him, prices are too high—hard times are ahead.

It's been a Bull year and we believe it will continue so. We don't say it always pays to be a Bull on the grain market, but when it comes to living in this world—are you going to be strong as a Bull or are you going to be like the Bear and follow the line of least resistance? —Marshall Hall Grain Co., by "Klondike Bill" Hotchkiss, St. Louis.

### Grain Business of St. Joseph for 1924.

The 1924 receipts of grain at St. Joseph, Mo., totaled 27,818,000 bus., and were the heaviest receipts on record at that market. Each one of the past four years has been one of good business, the next best year having been 1922, when the receipts were 26,944,000 bus. Last year the receipts included 13,651,400 bus. wheat, 12,226,500 bus. corn, 1,790,000 bus. oats. Local cereal plants consumed considerable grain, the shipments being 4,923,000 bus. wheat, 8,637,000 bus. corn and 634,000 bus. oats.

St. Joseph has four public grain elevators and 9 private warehouses, with a total storage capacity of 3,567,000 bus. Its nine mills have a daily capacity of 9,000 barrels of flour, 2,500 barrels of corn products, and 2,000 tons of feed. The Grain Exchange has a live membership of 51.

Chicago, Ill.—A short treatise on the precision of gear teeth is given in the leaflet recently issued by Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co., a copy of which will be sent Journal readers who write requesting it.

### Oats Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
San Francisco, tons.....	1,578	2,478	.....	.....
Baltimore, bus.....	88,800	88,635	11,758	.....
Chicago, bus.....	5,737,000	5,068,000	3,094,000	4,157,000
Duluth, bus.....	1,646,503	339,630	.....	2,375
Indianapolis, bus.....	940,000	996,000	926,000	846,000
Kans. City, bus.....	1,080,000	754,800	349,500	862,500
Milwaukee, bus.....	1,209,000	1,166,000	851,788	1,034,375
Minneapolis, bus.....	4,085,120	2,063,240	3,485,000	2,159,200
New Orleans, bus.....	105,882	10,305	105,882	10,305
New York, bus.....	580,000	.....	172,000	.....
Omaha, bus.....	1,698,000	1,002,000	1,782,000	2,248,000
Philadelphia, bus.....	195,763	110,348	.....	10,000
St. Louis, bus.....	4,368,000	3,054,000	3,415,740	2,431,390
St. Joseph, bus.....	122,000	82,000	54,000	60,000
Superior, bus.....	207,496	338,493	.....	.....
Toledo, bus.....	264,450	335,850	105,675	98,855
Wichita, bus.....	390,000	79,500	105,900	53,000

### Wheat Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
San Francisco, tons.....	9,227	5,970	.....	.....
Baltimore, bus.....	1,470,636	1,329,593	898,820	1,860,361
Chicago, bus.....	1,705,000	1,197,000	3,759,000	1,781,000
Duluth, bus.....	1,955,119	1,363,571	537,695	822,618
Galveston, bus.....	1,776,068	.....	1,776,068	.....
Indianapolis, bus.....	435,000	217,000	217,000	234,000
Kans. City, bus.....	2,971,350	3,011,850	4,545,450	2,403,000
Milwaukee, bus.....	183,400	124,600	173,699	207,025
Minneapolis, bus.....	9,234,450	5,721,700	3,904,390	2,943,180
New Orleans, bus.....	1,716,075	74,000	1,452,525	.....
New York, bus.....	3,792,600	.....	4,196,000	.....
Omaha, bus.....	1,981,000	1,075,200	2,210,600	1,262,800
Philadelphia, bus.....	4,347,401	2,834,750	4,339,942	3,176,360
St. Louis, bus.....	3,543,209	1,850,357	2,926,980	1,512,230
St. Joseph, bus.....	1,261,400	457,800	534,800	169,400
Superior, bus.....	643,489	1,059,439	423,880	198,927
Toledo, bus.....	261,000	324,980	192,845	367,725
Wichita, bus.....	864,000	1,087,200	604,800	724,800

### Corn Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
San Francisco, tons.....	2,124	2,055	.....	.....
Baltimore, bus.....	68,663	1,160,387	.....	623,429
Chicago, bus.....	12,473,000	9,469,000	3,207,000	5,651,000
Duluth, bus.....	6,242	549,327	.....	.....
Indianapolis, bus.....	2,933,000	1,766,000	2,247,000	1,427,000
Kans. City, bus.....	2,905,000	3,017,500	803,750	1,812,500
Milwaukee, bus.....	1,256,520	1,111,560	309,384	981,273
Minneapolis, bus.....	4,145,480	1,653,160	2,962,170	1,244,640
New Orleans, bus.....	295,543	861,309	295,543	861,309
New York, bus.....	3,091,200	4,027,800	1,183,000	3,150,000
Omaha, bus.....	103,837	515,023	.....	197,143
St. Louis, bus.....	3,357,200	4,628,400	1,258,030	3,045,870
St. Joseph, bus.....	1,468,500	957,000	811,500	699,000
Superior, bus.....	37,811	10,705	1,522	.....
Toledo, bus.....	373,750	447,500	141,905	149,640
Wichita, bus.....	404,420	721,000	229,800	320,400

### Seller of Moldy Chicken Wheat Held Liable.

The Thatcher Milling & Elevator Co., Logan, Utah, sold \$149.86 worth of wheat for chicken feed to Hyrum A. Campbell; but 105 of the hens died and 225 others become worthless for laying purposes, and the entire flock lost in egg production, because the wheat was moldy.

When the Thatcher Company brot suit for the price of the feed Campbell put in a counterclaim for \$626.25 damages.

Defendant did not know the wheat was moldy, and relied upon the judgment of plaintiff, who assured him that the wheat furnished him was good wheat and fit for poultry feed. The court held this was an implied warranty, making the seller liable.

The Supreme Court of Utah in a decision rendered Dec. 2, 1924, said:

"The entire amount, not to exceed the amount prayed for in defendant's counterclaim" (being the last clause in an instruction relating to damages), is complained of as being erroneous for the reason that the amount claimed in the counterclaim was \$625, which plaintiff claims was more than the original value of the hens. The jury assessed defendant's damages at \$250. Clearly the instruction was in no manner prejudicial or in any manner misleading. Nor are we impressed with the argument that the verdict is excessive. One hundred and five hens died. They were shown to be worth on the market, for laying purposes, \$1.50 each; that made \$157.50; 225 were damaged, and as a consequence were sold at 75 cents each; that made a loss of \$168.75—total loss on chickens that died and were injured, \$326.25. According to the evidence, the loss in egg production was nearly \$300. Leaving out the loss of egg production, the loss allowed was still less than that shown by the undisputed evidence on the hens that died and those injured so they had to be sold to the butcher; the amount found by the jury being \$250, which, less plaintiff's claim, left the judgment at \$100.14, which is hereby affirmed with costs.—231 Pac. Rep. 621.

A second Lincoln is needed to free the grain trade from hampering legislation.

Richmond, Va.—J. D. Sheahan, formerly general agent for the Millers National Insurance Co., died on Jan. 10. Many friends in the insurance and milling games regret his demise.

### Rye Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, bus.....	1,692,913	5,834	347,535	17,316
Chicago, bus.....	378,000	172,000	2,378,000	134,000
Duluth, bus.....	880,122	851,654	41,032	.....
Indianapolis, bus.....	6,000	13,000	5,400	12,000
Kansas City, bus.....	14,300	22,000	5,500	29,700
Milwaukee, bus.....	211,390	97,635	108,990	64,620
Minneapolis, bus.....	475,620	468,180	234,630	265,160
New York, bus.....	27,000	.....	699,000	.....
Omaha, bus.....	81,200	68,600	32,200	35,000
Philadelphia, bus.....	200,845	32,233	154,286	.....
St. Louis, bus.....	3,900	26,000	1,200	18,940
St. Joseph, bus.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Superior, bus.....	438,666	443,344	.....	.....
Toledo, bus.....	10,800	39,600	7,600	4,465
Wichita, bus.....	2,400	.....	1,200	.....

### Barley Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
San Francisco, tons.....	5,893	14,529	.....	.....
Baltimore, bus.....	309,836	5,243	573,018	.....
Chicago, bus.....	915,000	748,000	301,000	398,000
Duluth, bus.....	46,970	91,542	80,488	31,798
Kansas City, bus.....	15,000	99,000	15,000	159,900
Milwaukee, bus.....	1,267,200	675,420	372,756	260,580
Minneapolis, bus.....	2,349,080	874,250	1,931,450	1,024,220
New York, bus.....	1,271,600	.....	2,722,000	.....
Omaha, bus.....	43,200	57,600	33,600	113,600
Philadelphia, bus.....	99,839	21,341	99,839	.....
St. Louis, bus.....	113,000	105,600	26,190	29,900
St. Joseph, bus.....	7,000	7,000	.....	.....
Superior, bus.....	70,265	52,995	22,836	38,198
Toledo, bus.....	1,200	2,400	.....	.....
Wichita, bus.....	6,000	19,200	3,600	18,000



# Grain Futures Under Attack by Politicians

## Would Investigate Manipulation.

Senator Ralph H. Cameron of Arizona introduced a resolution Feb. 4 directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate alleged corporate violations of the anti-trust laws in respect of operations in wheat, flour and bread; and the relation of such anti-trust laws violations and profits in wheat, flour and bread, and the methods of marketing bread in interstate and foreign commerce, to enable Congress to determine whether legislation is needed to stop "improper practices in the manipulation of prices of wheat, flour and bread."

The resolution directs that the commission make the investigation and report its findings to the Senate as soon as possible. It also requests the secretary of commerce and the secretary of agriculture to supply available information concerning the world's supply of wheat. Press reports indicate, the resolution sets forth, that preparations are under way to increase the price of bread to the consumer on the ground of the high price of wheat.

It is a wonder some wisacre does not introduce a resolution to examine the heads of Senators.

## McNary's New Bill.

Senator Chas. L. McNary of Oregon on Jan. 31 introduced S. 4158, a bill to prevent a recurrence of agricultural depression, which was read twice and referred to the com'te on agriculture and forestry.

Less elaborate than its notorious predecessor, the McNary-Haugen bill, S. 4158 retains the compulsory pool principle, and undertakes to force the grain buyer to become a collector from the farmer of the funds required to finance the pool.

The law is to be known as the "Farmers Export Corporation Act of 1925." Twelve individuals are to be appointed to be a corporation with \$50,000,000 capital, to buy and export agricultural products, to lease and operate storage warehouses, and to sell in the foreign or domestic markets.

When the price of the products falls below the foreign price plus import duty the corporation is to get into action by buying up and monopolizing the grain or other product.

The expense and losses are to be paid out of an equalization fund created by collecting from growers thru the medium of buyers a fixed amount per bushel of grain. The grain buyer is required to issue to the grower a receipt for the equalization fee, such receipt being written upon blank forms furnished by the Export Corporation.

Every buyer who fails to collect the equalization fee is made liable to a penalty equal to the fee plus 50 percent, and another section provides that:

Any person who, in violation of this Act, willfully fails to pay, collect, or account for and pay over, any equalization fee; fails to furnish any receipt, or make any return or report; or attempts in any manner to evade the payment or defeat the collection of such fee shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

The author of this bill assumes that in time of peace the federal government has power to confiscate the farmer's crop. If the bill ever becomes law the courts will hold that the state and federal governments have no power to take a farmer's crop without paying to him the full price he may demand; and the whole elaborate scheme of "equalization fees" will fall to the ground. The scheme is as impractical as anything yet proposed and would be vigorously opposed by most of the farmers and all of the grain dealers.

## No Concentrated Manipulation of Wheat Prices.

Following reports that a resolution of the Senate would ask investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of alleged manipulation of prices on the Board of Trade, J. W. T. Duvel, U. S. Supervisor of Future Trading, stated Feb. 5 that there was no foundation for these charges.

Mr. Duvel having daily reports and complete access to all the accounts of the brokers, is in position to know what is being done. He says:

We know the volume of trading, the contracts that are open, the percentage of open contracts held in large accounts and we examine the books from time to time to check up on conditions and we have never felt at any time during the upward movement of grain that there was any cause for concern about the action of the market nor the interest of any individuals.

I think the market has been genuine, although, of course, it is fundamentally speculative. By that I don't mean that speculation is the principal function, but I do believe that about 90 per cent of the trading from day to day represents speculative transactions. But that is more or less common knowledge and I believe absolutely necessary under our economic system. Someone has to take a risk on what grain is going to bring three to six months hence.

There are a great many people speculating in the grain market now who have no business there. They are the small people without knowledge or adequate capital to play the market. They have been attracted by the lurid stories of large profits made, and many of the late-comers were wiped out in Tuesday's shake out.

There are, too, some good sized holdings of grain but they are nothing to be alarmed at. We have watched this situation very close and not once have we seen any evidence of an individual with large holdings attempting to force the price higher or endeavoring to manipulate the market in any way.

The surprising feature of the market was the vast number of persons carrying one to five thousand bushels of grain, which is in the trade the "shoestring" business, representing the smallest transactions.

Occasionally we find that a brokerage house is carrying four or five million bushels of grain and we investigate their books to see if there is any doubling up. One such instance recently resulted in our going over the records of a concern long 4,000,000 bushels. We found that the largest single account had 250,000 bushels and all the remainder was made up of holdings for individuals less than that.

The present price of wheat around \$2 is probably not far from right, although that question can't be definitely answered until later in the season. The figures indicate beyond a doubt that there is a world shortage of wheat, although I don't think it approaches famine by any means. If Europe is willing to take all our surplus at the prevailing high prices, then there is no doubt of the justification for the price.

If they don't take all the wheat it will mean a big carryover and lower prices will result. The point is that as prices go up there is a natural economy that develops helping to right the shortage. People, consciously or not, cut down on their consumption of bread, as the price rises. We have yet to see whether this natural economy will be sufficient to curb the American exportation and consumption.

There are big operators in the market but they felt a long time ago that the world would pay much more for American wheat than the price then prevailing. They accumulated grain with the expectation of selling it later. There is a large amount of day to day speculation and scalping but I think the big interests have felt firm in their position and been content to sit back and wait—not try to force the price higher. They have made money, of course, but it is only through the workings of natural economic law which they foresaw. Millers and exporters have been in the market right along, although I believe the amount of foreign purchases has been stretched somewhat.

I see no necessity for congressional investigation. Congress could do nothing that the grain supervisor's office could not do under his authority. They could only determine whether the present system were right or wrong and, if the latter, would have to find a substitute which might be very difficult.

## Grain Trade Investigations Overdone.

The Grain Dealers National Ass'n submitted to the Agricultural Commission in January a most comprehensive summary of what has been done in the past to give relief to the farmer and to investigate the grain trade. Excerpts from the brief submitted follow:

Preceding one of the most important investigations lasting five years, President Wilson wrote the following instructions to the Federal Trade Commission and to the Department of Agriculture, who conducted the investigation jointly, setting forth the purpose and aims of the investigation:

"It has been alleged before com'tes of the Congress and elsewhere that the course of trade in important food products is not free, but is restricted and controlled by artificial and illegal means. It is of the highest public concern to ascertain the truth or falsity of these allegations. If the allegations are well grounded, it is necessary that the nature and extent of the evils and abuses be accurately determined, so that proper remedies, legislative or administrative, may be applied. If they are not true, it is equally essential that the public be informed, so that unrest and dissatisfaction may be allayed."

These thirty investigations, more or less extending over a period of 34 years, have accomplished the purpose named by President Wilson—certain abuses have been brought to light and appropriate remedies developed, certain false allegations have been allayed; and today the grain of the country is handled on the lowest margin of cost of any agricultural commodity. The following evidence, cited from these investigations, furnishes abundant proof of this statement.

## ANTI-OPTION LEGISLATION.

The 20-year price depression in grain, followed by shrinkage in land value and general agricultural distress, found expression in Congress, during 1890-1894, in a series of "anti-option" (anti-future trading bills). Both houses of Congress committed themselves to the proposition that all future trading in grain was prejudicial to the farmer and to commerce. However after four years of debate and after extended hearings and investigations, the cause of low prices was seen to lie elsewhere, and no anti-future legislation was adopted.

**Federal Trade Commission Report, 1920**—This body began a study of the grain trade, in all its branches, in the year 1917, and continued the investigations over a period of several years. The price of grain, following the year 1898, began an upward trend, which continued for a period of 22 years, or thru the world war. In the year 1920 came a sharp recession in prices, world-wide in extent, and affecting all commodities. Again Congress focused attention on the grain trade, particularly on future trading. Charges were made that price deflation was due to "manipulation of prices by speculators on the Chicago Board of Trade." The Federal Trade Commission made the investigation, at the direction of the President, and reported as follows:

"The limited evidence available does not establish manipulation of wheat prices by large operators in futures, nor that the recent low average or downward trend of wheat prices, has been due to speculative manipulation."

**Grain Futures Administration Investigation.**—On Jan. 8, 1924, the Senate passed a Resolution No. 9, introduced by Senator Ladd, which stated that during the year 1923:

"There is reason to believe that the market was, except during brief intervals, depressed by short selling by professional traders or speculators, and that the price has been depressed and held materially below a level warranted by legitimate supply and demand conditions."

It was accordingly, by the Senate, "Resolved, that the Secretary of Agriculture be directed to take steps at once to determine, thru the Grain Futures Administration, the position on the market taken by well-known professional speculators and the members of the large 'futures' commission houses of the board of trade, and promptly publish the findings, without the opinions by the investigators as to the effect which the trading by said professionals may have had."

The Grain Futures Administration made a prompt and thoro investigation, and reported the following facts:

(1) Trading in wheat futures in Chicago during 1923 amounted to 8,572,111,000 bus.; in 1922 to 11,072,394,000 bus.; in 1921 to 12,279,477,000 bus.

(2) The average daily trading in wheat futures during 1923 was 28,500,000 bus., of which amount fully half, 14,000,000 bus., was done by pit scalpers.

"Most of them usually go home every night in a position that is 'even,' or almost 'even'; that is, neither long nor short."

(3) Thirty of the large traders handled over 75% of the open interests. "These thirty mem-



bers include all the large grain futures commission houses." The net position of these firms at the beginning of each month of the year 1923 was:

Month.	No. Long.	No. Short.
January .....	16	12
February .....	14	14
March .....	14	14
April .....	13	16
May .....	16	13
June .....	17	12
July .....	16	13
August .....	15	14
September .....	18	11
October .....	18	12
November .....	16	14
December .....	14	16

"The foregoing table indicates that the number of firms long and the number short were, as a rule, nearly equal, but that there was usually a few more of these firms in the long position than in the short position."

## BOARDS OF TRADE APPROVED BY FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

Mr. Wilson. May I ask, Mr. Hoover, what has been your experience in dealing with produce and different kinds of products that are handled on the exchange and those that are not handled on any exchange.

Mr. Hoover. My belief is that those grains that have a free hedging market are marketed more efficiently than those that have not. The margin, for instance, between the farmer and the consumer of barley, which has not so free a market as wheat or corn, is a very much wider margin. And, again, the margin in beans, which have practically no hedging market, is very wide.

Mr. Wilson. Nearly all boards of trade and exchanges have rules and regulations designed to discourage or stop the cornering of the market, have they not?

Mr. Hoover. Yes. We must credit the boards of trade with a great desire to eliminate the obnoxious practices of those trades and the opportunities for manipulation. I think the boards of trade themselves exhibit the growth of the business conscience; by their own actions they have practically eliminated the old-fashioned corner.

**Department of Agriculture Study.**—Complying with House Resolution 571 (63 Congress, 3 Session) the Sec'y of Agriculture reported certain facts on the prices of wheat and "how such prices are determined." He said, in part:

"The prices of wheat paid to farmers in Kansas are based largely upon the prices in Kansas City, Missouri, and at the Gulf ports for export. From these basic prices must be subtracted the freight rate, shipper's profit, and other incidental charges, and the margin taken out by the country elevator to determine the price which is paid to the farmer. Since the margins of profit taken by the grain dealers in the large markets are very small (averaging about one cent a bushel) it appears that the farmers of Kansas, as a general rule, are obtaining all their wheat is worth."

**Price fluctuations.**—Very frequent and very small fluctuations in the price of wheat have the effect of making wheat price free from the wide swings and sudden changes which commonly affect other food supplies. This stability of wheat prices has been commended by the Federal Trade Commission in these words:

"A four to five per cent change in the wheat market in a day is considered most extraordinary . . . yet the perishable produce market survives with an average daily range of eight to ten times as much."

## ECONOMIES OF PRESENT MARKETING SYSTEM.

The various investigations heretofore mentioned have each and all contributed to certain definite and final conclusions, which may be summarized under the following 5 heads:

1. The present grain marketing system is the product of one hundred years of slow but natural evolution. It has obeyed the natural law of the "survival of the fittest."

2. It is based on private initiative and individual effort—the same forces which account for the solid and substantial economic progress of the American nation.

3. It is a highly competitive business.

4. It is conducted at the lowest margin of cost of any distributive system in America or the world.

5. The price of the farmer's grain is the actual and legitimate supply and demand price, and guarantees to the farmer all he is entitled to.

The cost of the wheat pools, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture paper, "Agricultural Co-operation," is substantially two or three times as high as the similar marketing cost thru the country elevator.

In the case of one of the inactive pools (Idaho), the cost ran as high as 28 cents a bushel.

## FARMERS COUNTRY ELEVATORS.

The farmers have in numerous cases succeeded with the country elevator, altho this

movement now needs considerable more attention than the farmers are giving it. In many places it is at a standstill, or actually slipping. The farmers have not made a success, as yet, with terminal marketing, but they are making a big experiment in this field, and are meeting with no opposition from the grain trade in so doing. The only serious opposition is from the farmers themselves who are suspicious of the movement. The Iowa report speaks of the present and future growth of the farmers' elevator movement in these words:

"Quite naturally much of that development was of a rather hasty and provisional character, and what is needed now is a period of some years of slow and painstaking work, consolidating the gains of this recent period and developing a uniformly high standard of management and perfecting a workable form of truly co-operative organization for all the elevators which are nominally embraced within the present scope of the movement or which naturally and without any artificial stimulations may elect to come within it during these years."

## HOLDING FOR A RISE UNPROFITABLE.

"During any 20-year period of the last 50 years, the farmers who have regularly sold their wheat directly from the threshers, their cotton from the gin, or any other staple crop as soon as it is harvested, have made more money than those who have regularly tried to hold it for a rise." (Reference. Professor T. N. Carver of Harvard University. "Trading in Futures," Lesson K. The American Institute of Agriculture, 1923, p. 29.)

## TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

Many laws have been passed to give the farmer more and cheaper credit. Four of these may be cited: (1) The Federal Reserve Banking Act allows credit to commercial interests for ninety days; to the farmer for six months, thus solving his short-time credit problem; (2) The Farm Loan Act of 1916 furnished long-time credit (up to 40 years) to the farmer at rates as low as those paid by the United States Steel Corporation, thus solving his long-time credit problem; (3) The Intermediate Credit Act of 1923 furnished the farmer credit running from six months to three years, thus solving his intermediate credit problem; (4) The War Finance Corporation was extended some years into peace times, in order to put at the service of American agriculture loanable funds of the United States Treasury amounting to five hundred million dollars. Never in the history of this country or any other was such an amount of money set aside for the use of one class, or was such a group of laws passed to improve the credit facilities of one class of citizens rather than the citizens as a whole.

The federal government has made provision for 43 agricultural colleges and 48 experiment stations in the United States. (1) This began with Morrill Act of 1862—the so-called "Land Grant College Act." (2) Next came the Hatch Act of 1887 (federal experiment stations). (3) The Adams Act of 1916 (increasing federal aid to experiment stations). (4) The Smith-Lever Act of 1906 (extension service), and finally (5) the Vocational Education Act of 1917, which together created experiment stations, extension work, and finally vocational education in secondary schools. No other type of business has had so much federal aid in its educational aspects. In no other equal area in the world are there so many well equipped agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

The Federal Government has spent many millions of dollars to aid the farmer directly in his marketing problems. In 1913 the Bureau of Markets was created. This Bureau, with the allied work in Crop Estimates, represents an annual expenditure of federal money of over two and a half million dollars.

## Co-operation Is a Business Not a Religion.

Co-operative marketing is sometimes presented by the propagandist as a great uplifter of character to those who partake of it. The real test of a co-operative marketing enterprise is, however, the business results which it gets or fails to get. In the distribution process the consumer wants service and quality, as a business matter pure and simple, and he wants these at the lowest competitive price. He is entitled to this much.

The Farmer Grain Dealers are helped at every turn by the federal, state, and local governments. To illustrate: An accounting system was devised by the Federal Bureau of Markets—for the farmers' elevators. It was installed, free of charge, in the first case in a farmers' elevator at Finley, North Dakota, by the Federal Government. Later, it was improved upon and installed, free of charge, in other farmers' elevators. In a similar way, employees of the federal, state or county governments have repeatedly gone into the field to organize farmers' elevators, but never to aid or assist in any way with independent or line or mill elevators. This has been and still is the governmental policy towards farmer grain dealers.

Commercial grain dealers, on the other hand, receive no help from the government. Quite the contrary. They are challenged at every turn. They are "investigated" when prices are

too low (that is, too low for the producer, not the consumer). They are "investigated" when the prices are too high (that is, too high for the consumer, not the producer). Thus.

## Position of the Grain Trade.

The grain trade (including the successful farmers' elevators) takes its stand, with a scene of absolute fairness and justice, on these four propositions:

- (1) Against artificial stimulation of co-operative marketing.
- (2) Against special privileges to any class.
- (3) Welcomes competition from the self-help type of co-operatives.
- (4) Let the Government supply information to the farmers "which they cannot get for themselves." To go further than this is to injure the grain dealers, and also "to injure rather than aid" the farmers themselves.

## Revised Capper-Williams Bill.

Congressman Arthur B. Williams of Michigan on Jan. 28 introduced H. R. 11997, a bill to create a federal marketing board, with the several objections stated on page 47 of the Journal for Jan. 10 eliminated.

The latest draft, as well as the original bill, is of absolutely no value to co-operative marketing ass'ns. It confers on co-operative organizations no privilege that they do not already enjoy. On the other hand they are put to the disadvantage of being required to permit the examination of their books and accounts, and to have sworn audits made twice a year. The commission is empowered to suspend without hearing any federal chartered co-operative organization, and can force arbitration between members of co-operative ass'ns.

The bill appropriates \$500,000 to be squandered in the indefinite multiplication of federal offices without benefit to the farmer and at the cost of the already overburdened taxpayer.

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas on Jan. 30 introduced a re-written Williams bill as S. 4153, conforming to recommendations of the Agricultural Commission.

Chairman Snell of the House rules committee in his recent statement to the President said there was practically no chance during the few remaining days of Congress to consider legislation in line with the recommendations of the Agricultural Conference.

## St. Louis Consolidates Sec'y-Traffic Commissioner.

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange has consolidated the offices of its sec'y and traffic commissioner, Charles Rippin, formerly traffic commissioner, has taken on the added duties of sec'y. His chief clerk, Edward P. Costello, has been appointed assistant traffic commissioner.

The change was effected when Eugene Smith, sec'y of the exchange, after serving admirably for 20 years, asked to be relieved of his secretarial duties and was appointed manager of the Merchants Exchange Building. Poor health was his reason. The change was effected Jan. 31.

Mr. Rippin has been traffic commissioner of the Exchange for 13 years. For 20 years previous he held various positions in the traffic departments of the Mobile & Ohio, Seaboard Air Line and Missouri Pacific. In November last he finished a 2-year term as pres. of the National Industrial Traffic League. Now he is chairman of the traffic committee of the Mississippi Valley Ass'n.

Mr. Costello has completed 8 years with the traffic department of the Exchange. Before that he was in a similar position with the Memphis Freight Bureau. He has had considerable experience in various positions on the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads.

Chicago, Ill.—Samples of Manchurian corn have arrived here attracted by the high prices. Argentine corn arrived some time ago at Atlantic ports. Manchurian corn has been unloaded on the Pacific coast and is being sold.



# Tri-State Shippers Ass'n Holds Interesting Meeting

The seventh annual convention of the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n was held at the New Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Feb. 5.

Though the attendance was light at the beginning of the morning session, the number increased four or five fold.

In addressing the first assembled members President F. E. Crandall of Mankato pointed out the reason for changing the date of the annual convention was so members could attend the automobile show on the same trip.

President Crandall's annual address follows:

## President's Address.

At the date of our last annual meeting, conditions surrounding the grain business were far from satisfactory. The grain trade was threatened with much radical legislation and this condition created a feeling of decided uncertainty, and was a serious factor in the economic situation.

Fear of hostile legislation had an adverse effect on the prices of agricultural commodities and there was no relief to the apprehension felt by the grain trade until the adjournment of congress.

It had become the fashion for the grain interests to be singled out for political manhandling, and many legislative bills of a socialistic character threatening the very foundation of the grain business were before the last congress. These purported to benefit the farmer, but always with the Government paying the deficit.

Legislative activity was finally voiced in the so called McNary-Haugen bill, a measure neither more nor less than a carefully disguised price fixing expedient. These with other measures of a similar character could not stand the test of common sense, were found wanting, and failed of passage.

After the adjournment of congress and the country was relieved of the threatened legislation, the prices of grain products began to react and general business began to improve, showing that undoubtedly hostile legislation was a factor in preventing the normal advance in the prices of commodities, which would probably have taken place had not the country feared the result of impractical legislative measures.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion as to what co-operative marketing means, but in this state it seems to mean a Russianized co-operation which is of doubtful benefit to the farmer.

Grain men who have had experience with these co-operative societies find that many of the members are dissatisfied and would withdraw from the society if the law permitted. Other members seem to wish to avoid keeping their contracts with the co-operative society.

President Coolidge in a recent address has advanced his own ideas on co-operation in the following language: "Firmly as I believe in the broadest and soundest programs of co-operative marketing, I want to make plain that I am no blind believer in any magical attribute of the co-operative proceeding. A good deal that is positively mischievous has been put about in this regard. There is a school of co-operatives who seem to believe that the program can be started at the top and built downward. They want the government, or the banks, or philanthropists, or Providence, to lay out a scheme big enough to cover the country, set its machinery moving, guarantee it all needed capital and then invite the farmers to sit in places reserved for them and proceed to garner their profits. I offer no such Aladdin-like project.

"I want to see society as a whole help, but I want to see the farmers do their share, and I warn them that this will be the lion's share." If co-operative legislation is shaped along the lines of the President's views it would seem that the grain trade should have a little ground for serious concern.

We stand today where we stood a year ago, having confidence in the importance of individual effort in all lines of business under our system of Government and we believe that usefulness and efficiency in serving the public shall not be unreasonably hampered by unwise and destructive class legislation and misguided efforts to replace well established agencies, which have been built up by practical men of wide experience, which have proven adequate and efficient, and which function at less cost to

the producer than any other system yet devised in any country.

We country grain dealers need the benefits of the Association as never before, and we will be neglectful of our own interests if we do not loyally support it, not only with our memberships but with our financial assistance. I hope that my successor will be able to enlist a greater number of our country grain dealers in the enthusiastic support of our organization, as only in numbers can our association achieve its mission. Remember that our organization is the only vehicle we can depend upon to look after our own interests, and it is always ready to do if we will call upon it. You need the Tri-State Country Grain Dealers' Ass'n and the Ass'n needs you.

In reading his annual report, Sec'y E. H. Moreland of Luverne touched on some of the ways to "expedite" the shipments of grain as set forth at the preceding annual convention. "Notifying the Regional Advisory Board of shipments to-be-made is the way to get cars; further notification to this same body of damp shipments will further 'speed' transportation service," he remarked. "Marking Bills of Lading 'Rush' has also brought good results in the way of obtaining fast service."

## Secretary's Report.

During the past year some of the members of the association that operate elevators in the wheat raising districts have had trouble with the co-operative marketing law of Minnesota with reference to the penalty attached. Where names of the pool members have been furnished the grain dealers, the pooled grain has been stored when offered, and no complaints have been received by the ass'n.

There is need of an association of country grain dealers in the northwest, and with a membership fee of \$5.00 and annual dues of \$6.00, every country grain dealer should belong to the Tri-State Ass'n. Grain men that stay out of the association receive the same benefits in their business as those members who lend their financial support towards keeping the association alive.

Every grain dealer would be paying a higher rental for their railroad leases if it had not been for the work done by the association during the past three years.

Members of the ass'n have an opportunity to secure their fire insurance at a considerable saving over the cost of Stock Company insurance and help to maintain an organization that is all their own. If it were not for the grain Mutuals, fire insurance cost would not be as low as it is today. If country grain dealers would take better care of their elevator property, the insurance cost would be still further reduced. Every elevator should have some kind of fire protection, a barrel of salt water and buckets above and below, and fire extinguishers handy. A fire insurance policy does not cover loss of business while rebuilding. There is always a loss, even tho the property is fully covered by insurance. We should all make an effort to stop the enormous fire waste in our line of business, and we find that the average grain dealer throughout the country is ready and willing to comply with suggestions offered by the inspectors of the mutual companies.

I notice that one member of our association has printed on his letterheads, "Member of the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers' Ass'n," and I would suggest that all the members follow this plan.

I submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of the Ass'n for the past year:

### Receipts.

On hand Feb. 21, 1924 .....	\$143.11
Annual dues .....	336.00
Memberships .....	10.00
Commissions on bonds .....	125.00
Total .....	\$614.11

### Disbursements.

Annual meeting expense, 1924 .....	\$103.52
Printing and stationery .....	28.98
Secretary's salary .....	125.00
Program committee expense .....	18.21
Nils R. Tacklind, trav. expense .....	32.12
Nils R. Tacklind, commission .....	5.00
Envelopes, 1925 meeting .....	44.96
Bal. on hand Feb. 5th .....	256.32
Total .....	\$614.11

The minutes of the previous meeting were

approved and the following com'ites were appointed:

Resolutions: T. F. Dahl, chairman, Minneota, Minn.; A. E. Anderson, Cottonwood, Minn.; Arthur Speltz, Albert Lea, Minn.; E. R. Arneson, Irene, S. D.; August Evert, Kennedy, Minn.

Nominations: E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.; August Evert, Kennedy, Minn.; W. H. Richardson, Elgin, Minn.

Auditing: E. A. Betts, Mitchell, S. D.; H. W. Speight, Redfield, S. D.; C. A. Nachbar, Mankato, Minn.

Slowly the groups drifted from their discussions and the closed com'ite meetings opened for nourishment. With the close of the Exchange and the attraction of the Luncheon the attendance at the afternoon session increased as did the enthusiasm.

## Afternoon Session.

Among other cheery words of welcome tendered by E. S. Woodworth of Minneapolis, the disappearance of the worries of pre-election time was cited. "Minneapolis Commission men do try to do their best for country shipments, higher grades, lower dockage, better prices. Duluth, does have the advantage over Minneapolis, however, because of water rates. Minneapolis is striving to get a rail rate zone for this market must be maintained.

"Both Washington and the Interstate Commerce Commission are interested in the inequality of railroad rates.

"Rates to the sea-board, all-rail, were 2½c over lake-rail rates before the I. C. C. came into being; now all-rail rates are from 12c to 14c higher than lake-rail." Mr. Woodworth cheerfully warned the convention that these facts were being told them for possible future aid from the ass'n.

Before quoting the "Wheat Price Demagogues" by Julius H. Barnes, which appeared on page 128 of the Grain Dealers Journal for Jan. 25, Mr. Woodworth told of the over-religious purchaser of an elevator grieving over the fact that his brother, who ran the plant, did not attend church. "Ach Herman, ef I go to church who'll weigh the wheat."

O. A. RADKE of Le Sueur Center, Minn., in speaking on "My Experience with the Co-operative Marketing Law" said:

"Pools came in one year ago. When the crop year started things went along just fine for a while until a pool member came in to sell some rye and wheat. This member said he had to sell, that the wheat couldn't be pooled at that time, that the pool grades had not been returned and many bills of long standing were urgent. This pool member advised me that he was a director in the pool, but assured me the transaction was all right. Some time later an injunction was issued and has been dragging along since last September.

"I have found it is just like two families trying to use the same range at the same time. One time 402 loads of pooled wheat would come in and the house would be full of previously received pooled wheat on which no loading order had been given. Some of it was wet, some contained 21% moisture, and the wheat couldn't be refused. I advised their headquarters I couldn't store what was coming in and issued a loading out ticket and dated it back, but to this day I've had no recognition of receipt of shipment.

"I often had to plead for loading-out orders for the house would contain more than the warehouse commission bond would permit. Sometimes I had to make out loading orders myself, would send it on to Van Duzen-Harrington and advise them to turn over bills of lading to the pool after taking out handling charges. The pools growled and issued instructions that nothing was to be loaded out without instructions.

"The pool sent loading orders for 89,000 bus. of grain when the cars obtainable hold either 80,000 or 100,000 bus. On one loading order I consigned direct loading the car 74 bus. light because of the car capacity. As a result I had to buy 74 bus. at Minneapolis prices less the freight and I got no handling charges. On this account I later instructed Van Duzen-Harrington to present handling charge and did get \$4.80, but made no profit. Now I load cars for exactly what the order calls for, regardless of car capacity, etc.

"We had some heavy rains in our section,



but some of the wheat was not rained on and when it came in graded No. 1. This same wheat graded No. 4 when it reached them in Minneapolis. As a result of properly grading wheat in this instance, as in numerous others, I had to pay them a 7c penalty. This didn't leave much when you stop to realize that I received \$22 for handling 55,034 bus. for the pool.

"In other instances I had the farmer send in samples and I sent in the same sample and the returns from the same sample usually managed to differ. As a consequence the farmers started scoop-shoveling, insisting they were going to get better grades from the pool, but as before they got No. 4 and occasionally No. 3 for all their No. 1 stuff. Absolutely nothing better than No. 3 was returned as a grade from wheat going to the pool, when the same stuff graded No. 1 and No. 2 at the country stations and took this grade when shipped elsewhere.

"Some durum wheat came in one time and I had no bin room. At the end of the day I sacrificed other grain to make room for this durum and was advised that a quantity would come in shortly for the pool, so as not to tie up the bin with that one load of durum. A few more loads did come in, but to this day the bin is tied up with 241 bus. of durum and the pool won't allow mixing and won't issue loading out orders.

"The growers in our section would pay \$50 to get out of their contracts. Only about 10% still stand by their contracts. They were signed up through false statements and the promoters will be lynched if they ever show up again. Many are leasing their farms to their wives," he concluded.

"I won't take in any pool wheat," insisted Edw. Wierwill from the same town. "I paid for the plant myself and can dictate what wheat is bought."

JOSEPH N. MONNAN, attorney for the Milwaukee and the Northwestern roads and legal advisor to Mr. Radke, as to many others, on the Minnesota Co-operative Marketing Law, remarked in giving a thorough treatment to the topic which so vitally interests him—"Some Legal Phases of the Minnesota Co-operative Marketing Law," that the contract for pooled wheat is 23 paragraphs long and though he had studied it faithfully since last August he was still unable to understand all of it." In a few words it provides that the pooler of wheat must sell when and how the pool officials deems advisable and be paid in a like manner. Further, there is no question for recording pooling contracts and the pool contract takes precedent over a mortgage. (Where a mortgage exists the same is to be paid entirely or in part by the ass'n.) His address is printed elsewhere in this number.

After a "7th inning stretching" President Crandall read the following from Mr. F. R. Durant, who is in California for his health:

## History of the Grain Bulletin.

The Grain Bulletin price card service was started over twenty years ago, serving less than 800 subscribers in a limited section of Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska. Today the card is sent to more than 4,000 in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, cards being printed daily at ten different places in these states, besides Minneapolis.

The Card has not been satisfactory of recent years to dealers in territory having favorable outlets other than Minneapolis and Duluth. It is, however, now believed that a way has been found whereby this territory can be so arranged that other markets may be recognized and the card on certain commodities based on the desired market; this will be arranged by having the cards for this territory printed at central points and our representatives will be competent to take information received from the various markets and base the card on the one which in his judgment will be the most satisfactory for the time being. At present time this territory will be the section of Minnesota and South Dakota south of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway between Mankato and Pierre.

Before going into detail as to the method of quotations I would like to state that contrary to the belief of some, the responsibility for the prices quoted each day rests entirely upon my assistant and myself. We have determined by careful investigation how many cents per bushel shall be deducted as a gross buying margin for each commodity; to explain the method of arriving at this in detail would take too long. However, we will always welcome criticism.

"Gross buying margin."—When we speak of "Gross buying margin" we mean all deductions, except freight, which we take off the selling value at the terminal. Some we know add com-

mission to the freight and consider the balance as "buying margin." We do not do it that way. We deduct the freight to the nearest even cent per bushel and then deduct what we consider a reasonable amount to cover operating costs and terminal expense. Operating costs are determined by inquiry among subscribers as to actual costs of operation of elevator, and the amount deducted represents in our opinion a reasonable amount for the elevator handling an average volume. In a general way it can be stated that the "gross buying margin" shown for each commodity is so arranged that taking the approximate percentage of each commodity handled on basis of handling 100,000 bus., it will, for all commodities, approximate the amount we consider reasonable. If you don't get what I mean, send me next July the number of bushels of each commodity handled and see if I cannot figure it out to prove with little variation that this is the case.

Referring to those cards which are based for all commodities on either Minneapolis or Duluth, and this at present applies to over 90% of the cards. All commodities, with the exception of barley, are based on the value "to arrive." This we know is not in accord with the ideas of some of our subscribers, but we are still to be shown why a buyer from 100 to 1,000 miles away from the market upon which we are buying should for wagon lots gamble on the cash premium. We are from time to time accused of changing the buying margin, while as a matter of fact, the card remains on the same basis, but the cash premium has come nearer to the "to arrive."

The actual basis used, and the market upon which the commodity is based, has generally been as follows:

BARLEY: The cash close. Arriving as near as possible to the actual selling value for the top pound test quoted on the card with average market difference per pound below.

CORN: The "to arrive" value for the grade the condition of the crop makes it advisable to use as a basis. It has seemed advisable for the card to recognize the Federal Standards and base on these grades, possibly the grades could be made more satisfactory if there was concerted action by grain dealers.

OATS: The "to arrive" value for No. 3 Barley, Corn and Oats are based on Minneapolis values practically at all times; Duluth has at times been used as basis for Barley and Oats from certain territory.

FLAX and RYE: The "to arrive" value for No. 1, practically at all times on Duluth from stations having the same freight rate to both markets, and when the Duluth price is more than the freight differential higher than Minneapolis the Duluth basis is extended to stations with a differential. It is not always possible to figure the exact differential stations are grouped and an approximate deduction for the differential made.

DURUM: Usually based on Duluth "to arrive," with differential considered. Thus far we have not attempted to quote durum values on quality, but, as will be explained when referring to bread wheat, we hope to be in position to do so another year.

BREAD WHEAT: Usually based on Minneapolis "to arrive" values, though this last fall until about the close of navigation, with the exception of the time of the embargoes, Duluth was used in certain sections for certain quality.

The values for bread wheat (and the same is true of durum) have shown a range in value, sometimes a considerable range. In a general way this means that bread wheat from certain sections is stronger in protein or gluten than from other sections. We have tried to reflect this difference in value to the country. To accomplish it we have arranged at both Minneapolis and Duluth to have reported to us actual sales of several hundred cars each day, showing the relation of the sale to the future, the grade and the station from which the car was shipped, and on the lower grades the test weight. From this information we map the territory and endeavor to quote prices in line with values for a particular territory. To do this requires careful study to avoid penalizing some stations where the quality is not as good as at other stations nearby; therefore we do not attempt to reflect the very high premium. In fact, this very high premium wheat appears to come from a very limited territory.

A survey of sales at Minneapolis in December for Dark Northern showed that 52% of the sales were made at from 2 to 8 cents over the future and only 6% (a very few cars) at from 27 to 40 cents over.

In addition to the Card we also, to a very large part of our territory, furnish, mostly by telephone, the "ups and downs" of the market at the close each day. This service, taken in connection with the Card, gives subscribers within a short time after the close the change which will be made in the Card which will be issued that day. Changes are also telephoned during the morning when the markets vary several cents. With this service subscribers are in very close touch with terminal market values.

This service goes to over 1,000 stations and is distributed from over 40 places outside of Minneapolis. Frequent check up would seem to

indicate that a large proportion of the stations receive the change in less than one hour after the close. We have reason to believe that in some cases as soon or sooner than they get the market by radio. This, of course, can only happen because we get started earlier and do not give out as much information.

Radio: We have given considerable thought to radio distribution, but do not believe that the radio has been developed sufficiently as yet to be reliable. We certainly would not feel like shooting our information into the air and trusting to luck that all subscribers would get it. Several important improvements must be made before we would consider abandoning the telephone.

Under our system but one message is sent to a station—this for economy and speed—the one message being shared by all at the station who wish to have it. We maintain this service at actual cost to us.

The Northwest Regional Advisory Board.—It has been my pleasure to have been connected with this Board from the beginning. I believe the Board is worthy of your whole-hearted support and trust if you have not already done so you will without delay make a most thorough investigation of its functions.

Like many other Boards and Committees, the work of this Board results in what I call negative benefits. That is, because of the work of the Board, what might have happened does not happen, and thus those benefited do not realize that they are being benefited.

As late as last July the railroads did not have their full supply of box cars. It was without doubt the insistence of this Board at the July meeting in Fargo that spurred the railroads. I have in my files many letters from shippers crediting the railroads with very efficient service in handling this crop and commenting on the improvement over that of previous years. The Board can, however, only function properly with your co-operation.

J. T. Probstfield, Supervisor Minneapolis Grain Warehouse Dept., in the course of his address mentioned that the delinquents in reporting the warehouse commission requirements were storing over the amount permitted in their bond, hoping thereby to reduce stocks rather than file an additional bond.

In the course of his address Mr. Probstfield said,

## Minnesota Warehouse Law.

The former storage law compelled all local warehousemen to accept grain for storage, and Chapter 428 compelled all operators to file a surety bond for the benefit and protection of storage receipt holders. When Chapter 428 became a law, which was in 1921, it occurred that many warehousemen having storage receipts outstanding could not on account of financial troubles qualify for a bond.

It is needless to mention the difficulties encountered by warehousemen in an effort to comply with the requirements of this law, as well as the disappointment and embarrassing predicament in which the Railroad and Warehouse Commission was placed in an attempt to enforce the provisions of the law.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission, thru the broad powers vested in it by Chapter 314, Laws of 1921, worked out a way to permit warehousemen to operate and thereby saved the day for both the farmers and the warehousemen.

Dissatisfaction arose among warehousemen with the compulsory storage and bond law, the maximum storage rate allowed and other provisions of the law which apparently were obsolete on account of the business having outgrown these laws which were enacted for almost a quarter of a century. Owing to these conditions, warehousemen were not very good-natured over the situation, and they determined that something had to be done or many would be forced out of business. There was a strong sentiment among them in favor of appealing to the legislature for a law prohibiting the storing of grain by local warehousemen, making it a misdemeanor to accept grain for storage, etc.

The general feeling among them in regard to the requirements imposed by the law was responsible for the calling of several conferences late in the year 1922 for the purpose of promulgating subject matter for a new local warehouse law. These conferences were representative of all classes of warehousemen—farmers, line and independents—and it must be said that there never was a more conscientious body of men assembled. Their deliberations were marked with such an atmosphere of fairness to the farmer and to each other as one would scarcely believe possible.

As a result of these conferences, a bill was drawn embodying the recommendations made and introduced at the 1923 session of the legislature. This bill was enacted into law on March 21 without a dissenting vote, and the law became effective August 31 of the same year, this law now being known as Chapter 114, Laws of 1923. This is the law under which you are now operating, and from the best informa-



tion obtainable I am informed that it is undoubtedly the best and most equitable law on the subject in existence.

Under the new law, the storing of grain by warehousemen is optional, not mandatory as was the case under the old law. The present law provides for a storage rate equivalent to the storage rate charged at terminals, and it limits the time that grain may be held in storage. It also permits the continuation of storage by mutual agreement between the owner and the warehouseman.

This law also provides for a delivery charge for such stored grain that may be demanded shipped to terminals or delivered at point of storage. This rate also is construed to apply to grain handled thru a warehouse for consignment or shipment for farmers or others. It extends the time for issuing storage receipts on grain being delivered for storage. It permits the approval of personal surety bonds under certain conditions. It provides a uniform scale ticket, describes its form and makes its use by warehousemen mandatory.

It makes all grain delivered without disposition a sale at time of delivery. It legalizes taking additional pounds per bushel on new ear corn during the months of October, November, December and January. It also provides many other minor requirements which I will not take the time to enumerate.

The Commission's rule with reference to bonded warehousemen, as you know, requires monthly statements to be made showing the number of bushels of each kind of grain outstanding on storage receipts, as well as the local market values of same. These reports, I regret to say, are not being rendered at the proper time.

Some warehousemen are very lax and are sometimes delinquent for two and three months. Even though we have endeavored to get these reports, they ignore our requests. We believe, however, that we have discovered the cause of this delinquency, and it was only so discovered after the Railroad and Warehouse Commission adopted a system of auditing warehousemen's storage liability. It then became known that in most every instance the delinquent had neglected or intentionally withheld his report on account of having storage liability greatly in excess of the bond on file.

The reports that I speak of should be filed with our department not later than the 10th day of each month so that we will be in a position to at all times know if sufficient bond is in effect.

Mr. Radke further added, when the meeting was thrown open for discussion that those jobbing flour are handicapped for a mill or jobber cannot exchange flour for wheat. All you can do is issue storage tickets and then the farmer does his business elsewhere.

The following resolutions were read by T. F. Dahl of the Com'te and all were adopted:

### Resolutions Adopted.

#### Opposed to Class Legislation.

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Ass'n that legislation, State or Federal, should not be passed for the purpose of curing alleged economic ills, and it is unalterably opposed to the various proposals for legislation claimed to be in the interests of the farmer or of any other one class with a view of improving his financial condition. It is the belief of the members of this Ass'n that the natural economic laws of free competition and supply and demand should be permitted to operate as heretofore without interference or hindrance by legislation. Be it further

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of the members of the Ass'n that the marketing machinery, as now existing, for the distribution of grain and its products from the producer to the consumer is extremely economical in its operation; that nothing has ever been offered as a substitute therefor which could possibly hope to operate as cheaply and as beneficially to the actual producers of agricultural products as is the case with the grain marketing machinery as at present constituted; that the toll exacted for distribution expense is very low as compared to the service actually rendered and that no improvement in our present marketing machinery can reasonably be looked for as a result of any plan that has been proposed during recent years; that any scheme for the improvement of grain marketing methods should be subjected, first, to the test of whether it can reasonably be expected to reduce distribution costs, and unless there is reasonable prospect of its doing so, any new proposal should be defeated.

#### Mortgagee to Notify Elevator Operators.

WHEREAS, elevators are subjected to loss from taking in mortgaged grain after exercising due care in an endeavor to comply with the law in making purchases of grain as offered them, and

Whereas, it is now a burden upon the elevator operators to find out for themselves when grain of-

fered them is under mortgage, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the present law be so modified that the holder of the mortgage or farm lease with mortgage clause therein, be compelled to notify, in writing, all elevators at which such grain may reasonably be expected to be marketed.

#### Oppose Change in Grain Storage Law.

WHEREAS, there is before the Minnesota Legislature a bill that would change the grain storage law of Minnesota in so far as country elevators are concerned, which bill, if it becomes a law, would grant free storage for thirty (30) days, and 1/4c per bushel thereafter for each succeeding fifteen days or fraction thereof, and

Whereas, the country elevators are subject to heavy operating expense, are compelled by law to furnish an adequate bond to the state covering all stored grain and are further compelled to hold and protect such stored grain by adequate insurance. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Ass'n that the present grain storage law be not changed.

#### Ask Repeal of Pooling Laws.

WHEREAS, there has been recently enacted in the various States of the Northwest what are known as "Co-operative Marketing" laws, and

Whereas, those laws enable outside promoters and organizers to take advantage of farmers by signing them up under contract, compelling them to pool all their products, and market same through certain prescribed agencies, and

Whereas, those laws deprive the farmer who contracts under them of his "equal rights under the law," and

Whereas, our interests are identical to the interests of the farmer of the Northwest, it is fitting for us to go on record in our opposition to the Co-operative Marketing Laws, and therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we request our various state representatives and legislative bodies to strike such laws from our statutes.

#### The St. Lawrence Waterway.

RESOLVED, That we approve and endorse the early improvement of the ship canal from the lakes to the ocean, by way of the St. Lawrence, in co-operation with Canada.

Mr. Betts, Chairman of the Auditing Com'te, reported that the accounts of the Treasurer as presented were correct.

W. H. Richardson of the Nominating Com'te reported the following officers and they were elected for the coming year are Pres. F. E. Crandall, Mankato, Minn.; 1st V. P. E. A. Betts, Mitchell, S. D.; 2nd V. P. Arthur Speltz, Albert Lea, Minn.; 3rd V. P. S. O. Tollefson, Milton, N. D.; Secy-Treas. E. H. Moreland, Luverne, Minn.

With the exception of the treasurer these are re-elections. The former treasurer is now a director.

The four new directors for three years

to replace the same number retiring are H. R. Wollin, former treasurer, Arlington, Minn.; A. E. Anderson, Cottonwood, Minn.; B. P. St. John, Worthington, Minn.; E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D. With the exception of Mr. Wollin these new directors succeed themselves.

Adjourned *sine die*.

### Convention Notes.

From North Dakota came J. C. Miller of Page.

Ibberson put out a metal snapper and a "winking" card.

A display of a disc separator was set up by the Carter-Mayhew Co.

"Instructions to Back Seat Drivers" were circulated by C. A. Nachbar of Mankato.

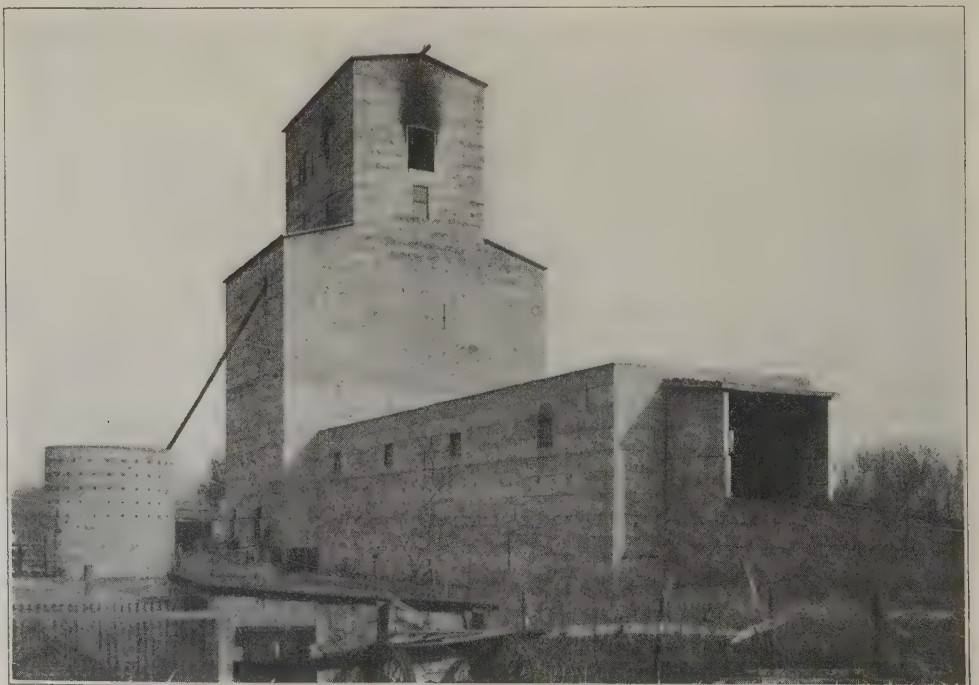
Supply men included: C. G. Kiffe, Gen'l Supt., T. E. Ibberson Co.; W. McCrum, Richardson Scale Co.; M. W. Sloan, Carter-Mayhew Co.; and A. E. Rathgarn.

RECEIVERS represented were: J. O. Jones of E. P. Bacon & Co., W. J. Wilson, F. C. Metcalf, E. S. Woodworth, J. E. Owen, G. H. Barber of Mohr-Holstein Comm. Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA shippers in attendance included E. A. Betts, Mitchell; E. H. Sexauer, Brookings; E. R. Arneson, Irene; B. D. Bascomb, Clark; H. W. Speight, Redfield; J. R. Kane, Keldron; F. Pettyjohn, Harrold, and A. H. Schult, Highmore.

MINNESOTA shippers in attendance were: F. E. Crandall, Mankato; Arthur Speltz, Albert Lea; E. H. Moreland, Luverne; B. P. St. John, Worthington; A. E. Anderson, Cottonwood; H. R. Wollin, Arlington; T. F. Dahl, Minnesota; August Evert, Kennedy; O. A. Radke, Le Sueur Center; Henry Speltz, Altura; John Reisdorf, London; W. H. Richardson, Elgin; G. A. Meyer, Lake Elmo; A. Larson, Barnum; H. W. St. John, Alexandria; Edw. Wierwill, Le Sueur Center; C. A. Nachbar, Mankato.

Toledo, O.—How much wheat is still back in farmers' hands? This is a most important factor. Guesses in Ohio range from 10 to 25 per cent still on farms. Reports indicate many farmers are holding for \$2.00. It was this holding for the last cent that caused the farmers big losses on wheat and corn in 1920. Don't be a hog. Present prices are very profitable to the grower.—C. A. King & Co.



Sullivan Grain Co.'s Concrete Elevator at Sullivan, Ill., after the Fire. [See facing page.]



### Fire in Concrete Elevator.

Loss by fire in a concrete elevator is thought by many to be impossible on account of the fireproof qualities of cement concrete; but combustible material does not lose its character when stored in a fireproof structure, and this proved to be true of the fire recently in the concrete grain elevator of the Sullivan Grain Co., at Sullivan, Ill.

A bin inside the elevator, 12x24 ft. and 50 ft. deep, was filled to a depth of 25 ft. with a mixture of corn cobs and corn shucks, mostly shucks, which are highly combustible. The inside of the walls of the cupola still were covered by the wooden forms used by the builder to retain the concrete poured at the time the house was built several years ago. This wood amounted to about 1,000 board feet, and with the 6x6 wood posts supporting the line-shafting, also was highly combustible. Thru the cob bin ran a wooden spout to carry the surplus cobs to a connection in the wall of the elevator with an iron spout feeding the cob burner.

The cob burner was built of reinforced concrete with an interior brick lining for several feet up from the ground. The cob burner stands about 25 feet from the elevator, so that the iron spout carrying the cobs has a steep pitch. While the pitch of the spout helped the downward flow of the cobs, it also made the pipe a flue for the upward draft of heated gases. The top of the iron pipe and the bottom of the wooden spout thru the bin did not meet, but there was a gap of several inches in the wall. Here a mass of corn shucks had become wedged.

Friday, Jan. 9, had been a busy day at the elevator. The corn sheller was running continuously and the constant flow of cobs into the burner kept down the fire. On account of the rush of corn it was decided to work over-

time that night, and the employees went to dinner about 6 p. m. During the hour that they were absent, the fire in the burner, not having a fresh supply of cobs, blazed up and generated great heat, some of the heat, at least, and perhaps some sparks, passing up the iron pipe to the niche in the wall of the elevator where the shucks had become lodged.

Returning from dinner one of the employees saw the shucks burning at the spout opening in the wall, went up into the bin and tried to push out the burning mass. Instead, some of the burning shucks fell inside the wall, down into the loose shucks and cobs in the cob bin, at about 7 p. m. The Sullivan fire department was summoned, but the department had only chemicals, and a line of hose, with no pump, so that water could not be raised to the level of the bins, and as the city water tank was frozen, even the full pressure due to gravity was not available. No great effort was made to put out the fire as it was thought the cobs would burn out and the fire would be confined within the concrete walls of the bin.

Later Manager J. B. Tabor arrived and called the fire department from Mattoon, about 18 miles distant, but the truck met with a mishap and did not get to the elevator until 20 minutes after the fire got into the cupola. It was then too hot for the firemen to stay up there. The wooden spout crossing the cob bin burned out, the wood forms lining the cupola walls ignited and burning boards dropped into the grain, the manlift burned, the steel elevator heads and the upper part of the steel leg casing were badly warped and the corn cleaner on the top floor of the cupola was ruined. The heat became so intense that the 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. steel reinforcing spaced about a foot apart in the roof, expanded, making a network of fine cracks that permit water to pass thru.

On account of the smoke the firemen refused to go up; but Mr. Tabor, knowing the building could not collapse, went up into the cupola and for an hour and a half directed the hose pipe into the grain bins, retreating to the manlift well every few minutes for a breath of air, until 12 o'clock. The elevator belts parted, dropping with their buckets to the main floor with a crash. The window frames in the second story of the cupola were burned off, and next morning smoke still welled out of the upper windows.

Saturday morning a gang of men scooped the cobs out of the cob bin into the burner and during that day and Sunday loaded the grain into cars for shipment to Decatur, where a starch factory handled the corn for the account of the owners, there having been no insurance on building or contents. Three thousand bus. of grain in the dumps was not harmed, the 2,700 bus. of oats in bin into which water was thrown were dry in the center.

Of corn the house contained 19,000 bus. and of soy beans 800 bus., in the bins, on which the loss was comparatively small. The next day the railroad company rushed in 10 empty cars for loading; and on Sunday a representative of the Union Iron Works measured what equipment was required to rebuild. This included a new cleaner, new fan on cleaner, new Fairbanks-Morse motor, new line shaft, new elevator belt, new heads, 3 sections of 8-ft. elevator legging, new iron cob chute and manlift. The repairs were made by day labor at a cost of about \$1,500, and operation of the house was resumed Jan. 23.

The house has storage capacity for 60,000 bus., one dump for small grain and four for corn, with sheller in the basement.

J. B. Tabor, who owns the elevator at Allen-ville under the name J. B. Tabor Grain Co., interested J. L. McLaughlin, W. H. Birch, C. W. Croudson and A. H. Miller in the purchase of this plant, which was built in 1916 by E. W. Davis, and has been manager under the name Sullivan Grain Co., with Earl Loy in charge of the office. The business has been heavy and Mr. Loy usually requires two helpers in the elevator.

A. H. Miller is an insurance agent and altho financially interested, felt the house was fireproof, so it was not necessary to carry insurance. The building has now been thoroly tested by a hot fire and its fireproof quality has been proved.

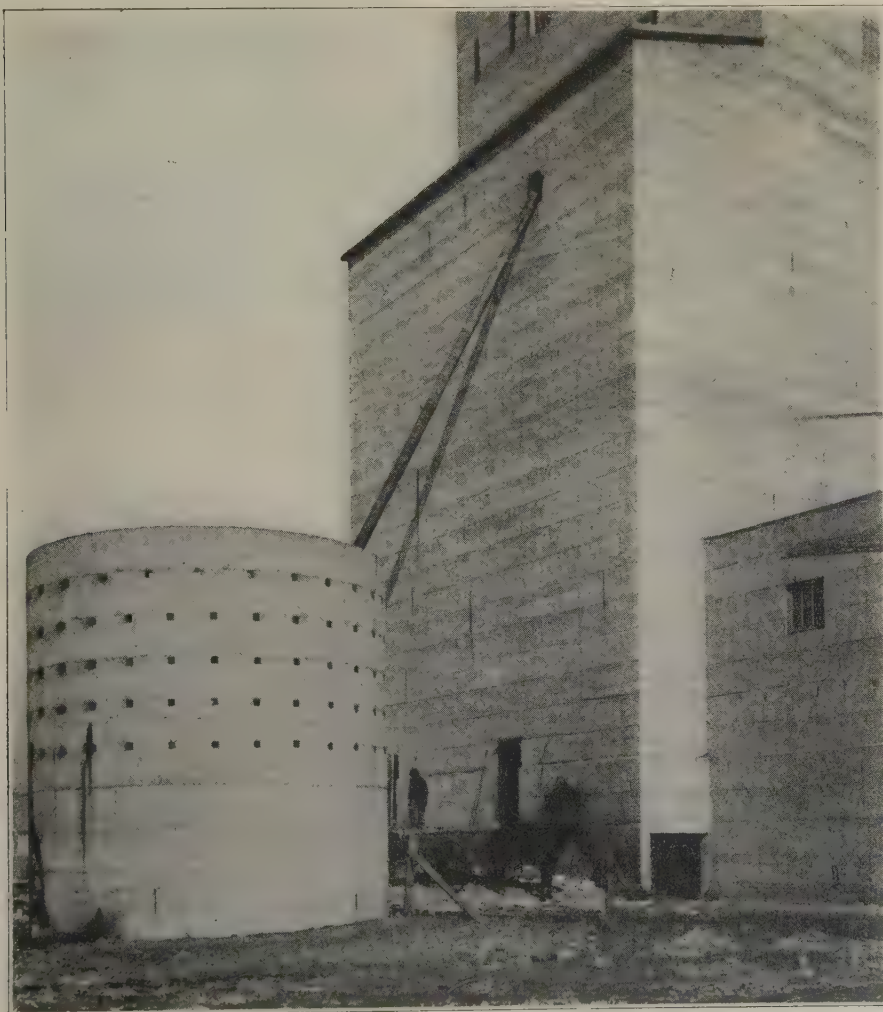
The fact that the Sullivan fire department stood around helplessly when pressure would have extinguished the insignificant blaze has since led the Sullivan city fathers to purchase a small but up-to-date fire truck with powerful pumps.

Mr. Tabor believes the worst feature of the fire was the wood forms on the concrete walls. The shafting now is supported on iron brackets from the walls, so that sparks entering the cupola will find nothing upon which to feed. The same iron spout without a valve, from bin to burner, remained in place and is again in service.

Altho the storage of cobs within the elevator is a hazard the farmers hauling corn to the elevator find the privilege of getting cobs free of charge for fuel a great inducement. Farmers who have been hauling the cobs home state they can not get along without them.

**London, Eng.**—The wheat wizard, Professor Rowland Harry Biffen, has been made a knight. He has been working for many years at improving varieties of English wheat.

The new 5,000-watt Gold Medal radio broadcasting station is expected to be ready for operation about Mar. 1. It is located 18 miles northwest of Minneapolis. Aerial towers will be 200 feet high. This should help to get markets to dealers with radio receiving sets at points more distant from the terminal markets.



Concrete Cob Burner at Sullivan, Ill. Note Cob Spout thru which Sparks Passed into Concrete Elevator. [See facing page.]



### A 60,000-Bu. Concrete Elevator and Feed Mill.

Service to the community in a well settled farming country involves the taking on of side lines by the grain dealer. When the volume of such additional enterprises is sufficient it is advisable to provide for handling the commodities other than grain, as in the case of the Farmers Elevator Co., at Dashler, O., which has recently completed a fine new plant.

Besides the elevator the plant includes a grinding room 20x38 ft., 32 ft. high; a one-story and basement wareroom 24x80 ft. and an office 22x28 ft. all fireproof, with built-in vault for books. Facilities not usually found in the country elevator are the drier and the car unloading equipment.

Before this plant was erected the company already was doing business on a large scale thru two elevators that were burned, at Dasher, and a large concrete elevator at Custar. With a large general store at Dasher and 850 stockholders the management had a fair knowledge of the requirements when the Reliance Construction Co. was employed to build the new plant.

THE MAIN ELEVATOR is 38x31 and 70 ft. high, with 14 ft. basement. The cupola is 29x22, by 29 ft. 6 ins. high. The driveway is 14 ft. wide and 38 ft. long, with bins overhead. In the four corners of the elevator are cylindrical bins 13 ft. inside diameter with walls 6 ins. thick, two hopped to the center and two to one side. The higher part contains 11 bins, while there are 6 smaller bins over the driveway, the total storage capacity being 60,000 bus. Cobs go into two bins, one for farmers to get cobs and a large overflow bin over the wareroom for loading into cars.

Wagons are weighed on a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with type-registering beam and unloaded thru a McMillin Auto Truck Dump into two sinks, from which the grain is taken by two Western Chain Feeders to the two legs having 16x7 Salem Cups, 16 in. centers. The grain elevated to the third floor of the cupola is spouted to a No. 30 Western Gyration Cleaner or 2,000-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. One 25-h.p. Fairbanks Ball-Bearing Motor drives both legs by Link Belt Silent Chain, and also drives by belt a third leg with 9x5 cups having its head on the second floor of the cupola. Four elevator legs operate to top of house.

Ear corn is dragged by chain to two corn shellers in the basement, each silent chain driven from two 20-h.p. motors, there being two sets of shelling and cleaning machines each with a capacity of 1,500 bus. per hour, while the cleaners will handle double this amount. Both the gyrator and the scalper on the second floor of cupola discharge to same cob spout. An 8-inch spout from the gyrator leads to the bin over the direct heat drier. A 9-inch screw conveyor takes grain from drier to a leg having 9x5 buckets elevating to second floor of cupola. A 15-h.p. motor drives the screw and the two fans of the drier. Access to the cupola is made easy by a Humphreys Employees Elevator.

THE MILL ROOM contains a No. 47 cleaner with two stands of elevator legs, and a 22-in. Sprout-Waldron Attrition Grinder with two 20-h.p. motors, two elevator legs and a 4-sack bagger.

The commodious office has a tile partition making a private office.

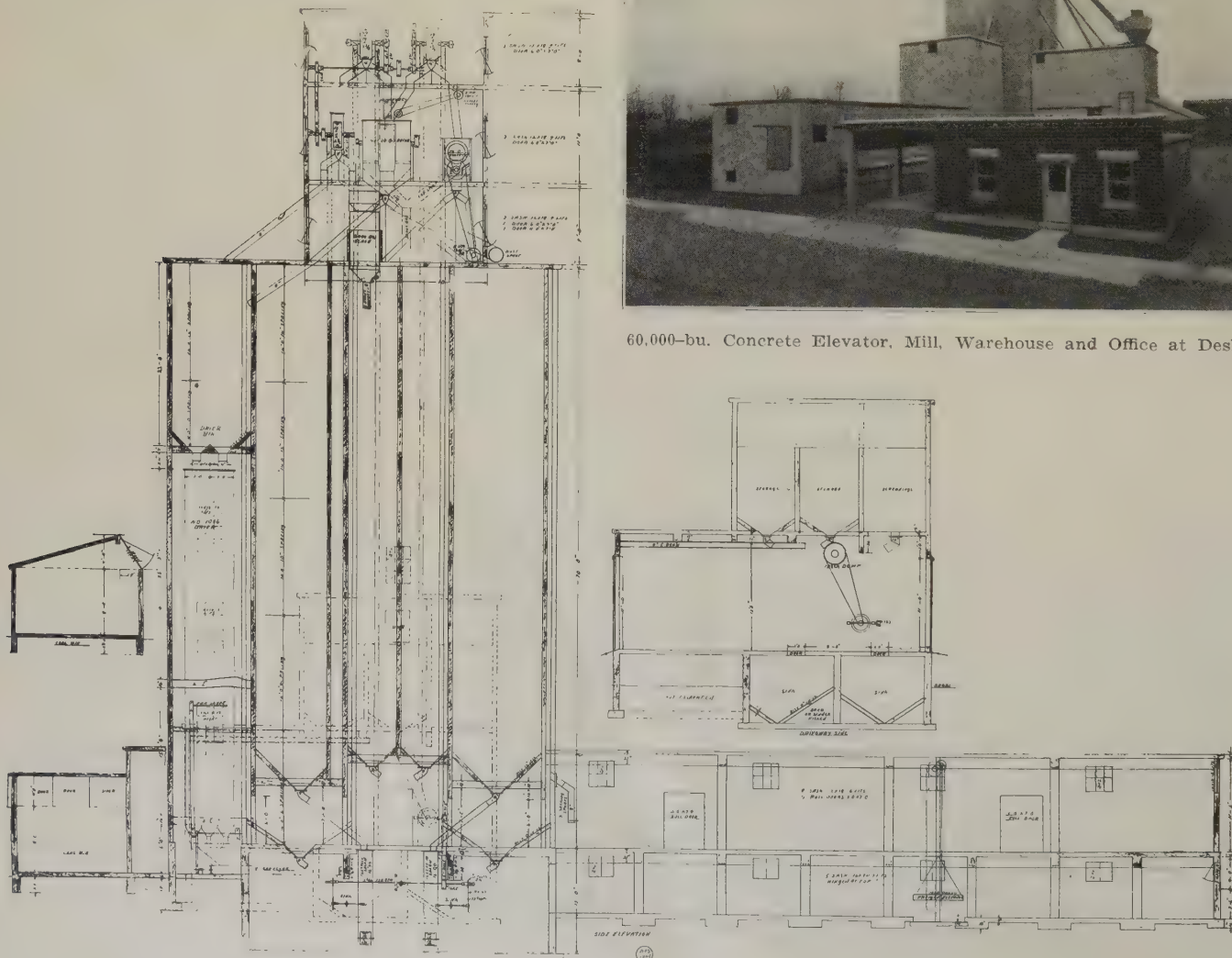
A car puller places cars for loading or unloading and a power shovel saves labor in getting grain out of the car.

The drives for the machines and elevator legs being mostly individual there was required 10 Fairbanks Ball-Bearing Motors. The equipment includes a Fairbanks 1,500-lb. dormant scale; and a 1,000-lb. freight elevator in the warehouse.

Chicago, Ill.—Each Spring the state road builders ask the cement manufacturers for quotations on six, eight, or ten million bbls. of cement, or whatever the flight of their imagination may be at the time regarding the mileage of road they will be able to build during the coming summer, and immediately by their own extravagant demands boost the price of cement on themselves and everybody else. If they would buy cement gradually through the year as they need it, the average price paid would be much lower.

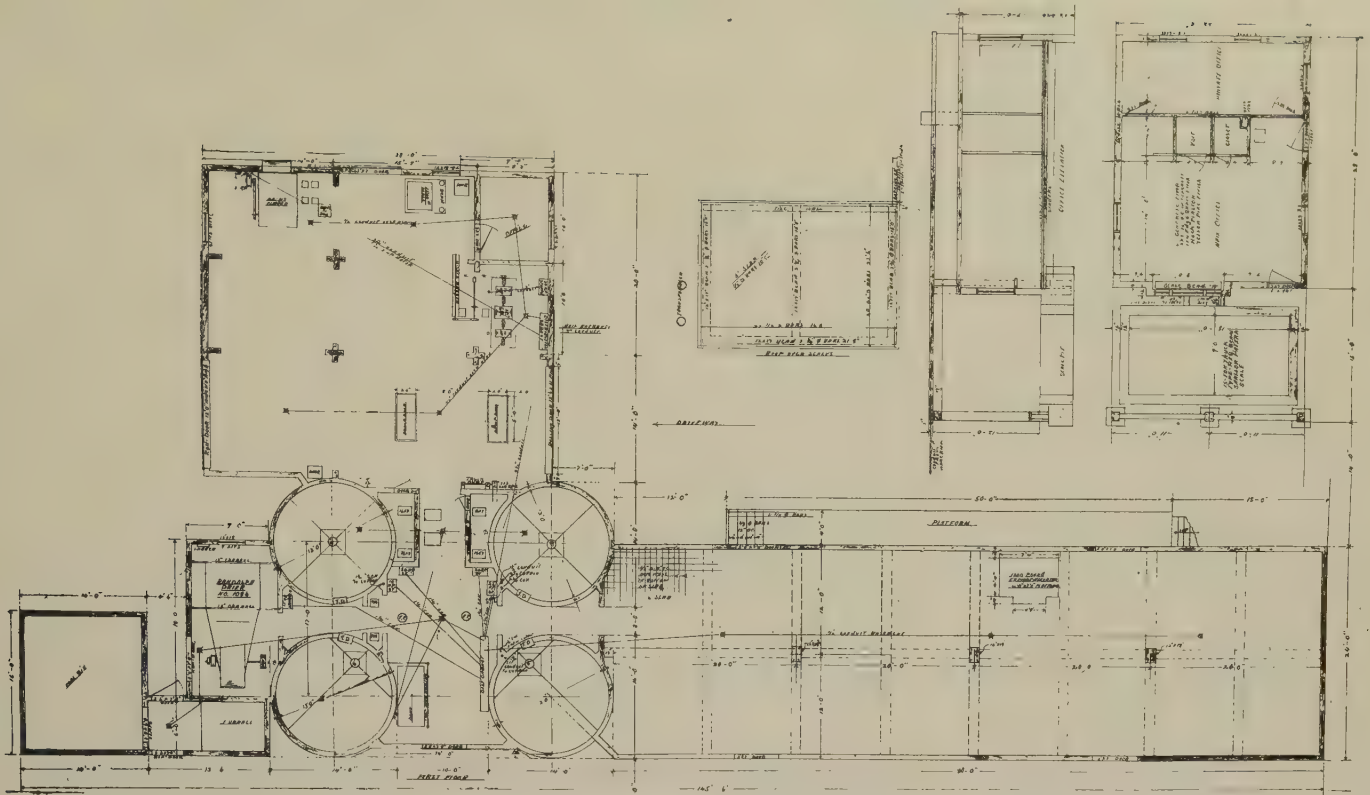


60,000-bu. Concrete Elevator, Mill, Warehouse and Office at Dashler, O.

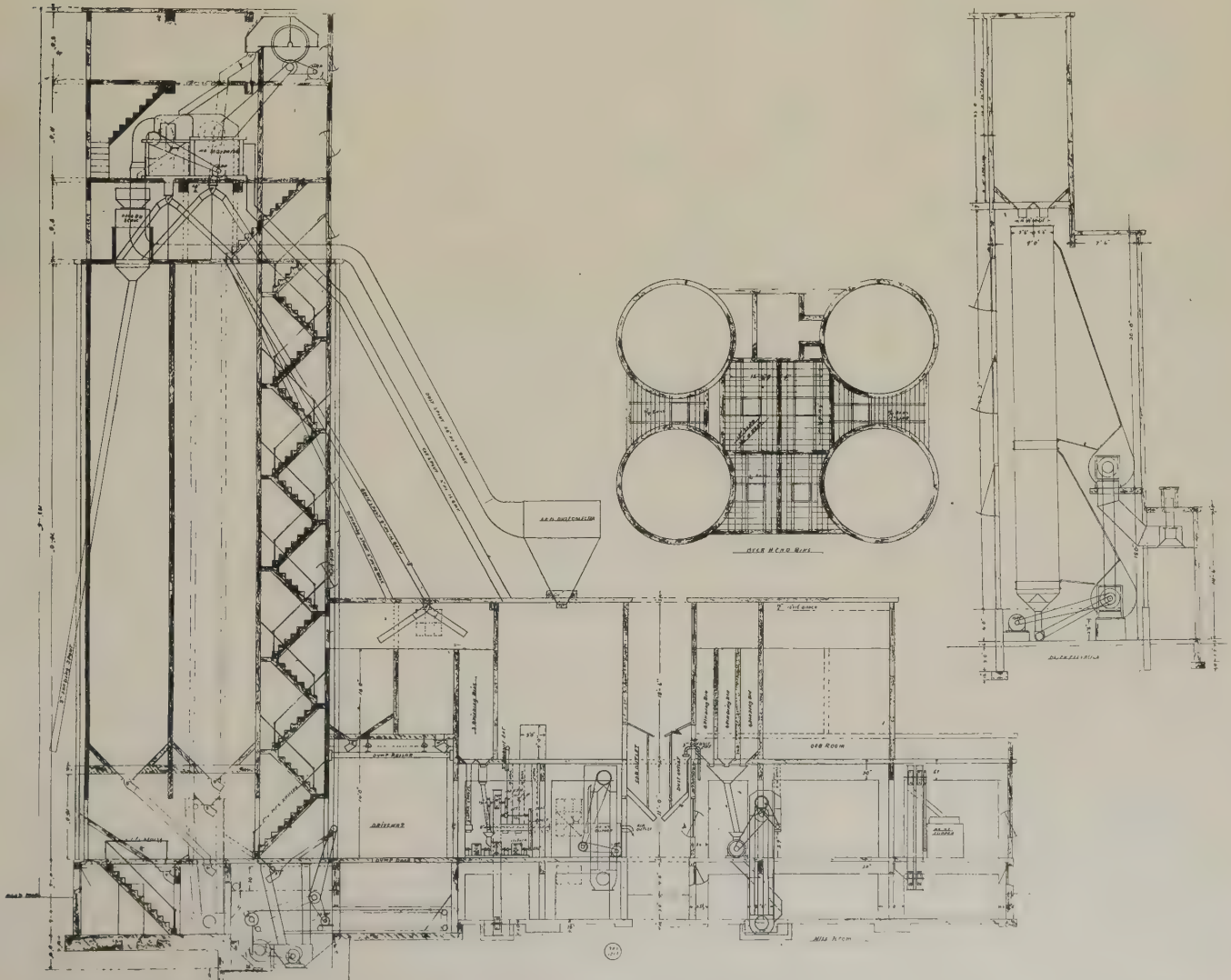


Longitudinal Section thru Elevator and Warehouse of Farmers Elevator Co., at Dashler, O. [See facing page.]





Plans of Bins, Office and Warehouse.



Cross Section thru Elevator, Driveway, Mill Room and Drier of Farmers Elevator Co., at Deshler, O. [See facing page.]



# Income Tax Department

Conducted by M. L. Seidman, C. P. A.

[This is one of a series of articles on how to prepare income tax returns that will appear regularly in the Journal. Mr. Seidman is Chairman of the Committee of Tax Consultants of the Committee of American Business Men. He is a well known tax expert and has written numerous articles on taxation. Mr. Seidman will answer all questions on the subject directed to him by our readers. Such questions should be addressed to the Tax Editor. To receive attention, all communications should be signed by the writer. Mr. Seidman's

**Exemptions:** Every single person is allowed an exemption of \$1,000. That is why a person having a net income of \$1,000 or over must file a return.

A married individual is allowed an exemption of \$2,500, and that explains why married individuals must file a return if their net income is in excess of \$2,500. Under the old law a married individual got a \$2,500 exemption if his net income was below \$5,000. If above that amount the exemption was \$2,000.

The same exemption is allowed the head of a family as is allowed the married individual, namely, \$2,500. However, it should be noted that while the head of a family is allowed an exemption of \$2,500, he or she must file a return, if the net income is in excess of \$1,000. This point is usually overlooked. The general opinion is that if one's net income is less than the personal exemption, a return need not be filed. That is not so in the case of the head of a family.

One individual can not get more than one exemption. A married man who is also the head of the household is entitled to an exemption of \$2,500, not \$5,000, for that reason.

**A head of a family** is an individual who supports and maintains in his household one or more other individuals. Note that the person being supported must live in the same household with the person claiming the exemption. A son who supports his parents, therefore, would be regarded as the head of the household only if he lived with his parents. If he were not living with his parents, he would not be entitled to an exemption for being head of a household.

The foregoing are known as the personal exemptions. In addition, there is a \$400 exemption for each person supported by the taxpayer, if the dependent is under eighteen years of age or is incapable of self-support because of some mental or physical infirmity.

There are several interesting phases about this exemption. In the first place, a husband cannot claim it for supporting his wife or vice versa. Then, the dependent must be either under the age of eighteen or mentally or physically incapable of self-support. The father that supports his nineteen-year-old son at college, therefore, cannot claim the exemption; nor can the father claim it for the support of his parents, unless they were incapable of supporting themselves because of some mental or physical defect. It should also be observed that the exemption is allowed for each person that is dependent on the taxpayer. If, for example, a taxpayer has three children under the age of eighteen, dependent on him, he would be entitled to an exemption on that account of \$1,200.

For the purpose of this exemption, it is not necessary that the dependent person live with the taxpayer, as is the case for the exemption of the head of a household. A man who supports a dependent relative in Europe can claim this exemption. However, as against this is the fact that for a person to be the head of a household, it is not necessary for the dependent to be under 18 or mentally or physically incapable of self-support. As long as the taxpayer supports anyone in his household, he is the head of a family. If that dependent person is under eighteen or incapable of self-support, then in addition to the head of the household exemption, the taxpayer is entitled to a further

exemption of \$400 for each such dependent.

There is still another and most important feature about all of these exemptions. Under the old law, it was the situation at the end of the year that determined the amount of the exemption that one was entitled to. If the taxpayer married on Dec. 31, 1923, he was entitled to the married man's exemption for the entire year. If, on the other hand, the dependent died on December 31, the taxpayer could not claim the \$400 exemption for such dependent, even tho he actually supported the dependent during the entire year.

**The 1924 Act**, under which 1924 returns are to be filed, changes this somewhat. While the rule so far as the \$400 exemption remains the same, namely, that this exemption shall be determined by the situation of the taxpayer on the last day of the year, the exemption for a married person or the head of a household depends on his status throughout the year.

In other words, if a person was married on June 30, 1924, the exemption on his 1924 return would be half the single man's exemption, or \$500, and half of the married man's exemption, or \$1,250, making a total of \$1,750, because he was single half of the year and married the other half. If instead of being married on June 30, he was married on any other date, his exemption would be figured on the same basis, namely, the proportion of the year that he was single and the proportion of the year that he was married.

The rules concerning the exemptions that are allowed individuals might therefore be summarized as follows: Every single person is entitled to an exemption of \$1,000. Every married person or head of a household is entitled to an exemption of \$2,500. An additional exemption of \$400 is allowed for each person that is dependent on the taxpayer. The last exemption is determined by the situation that exists at the end of the year. However, the other exemptions are computed on a pro rata basis where the taxpayer's status changes during the year.

**Corporations:** The foregoing covers the situation respecting individuals. A corporation is entitled to an exemption of \$2,000 if the net income is \$25,000 or less; but if its net income is in excess of \$25,000 the corporation gets no exemption whatsoever. It will be recalled that irrespective of the size of the net income, all corporations must file a return.

Estates and trusts are regarded as single persons and are therefore entitled to the \$1,000 exemption.

**Weary Bull:** Life is only one d—n 10-cent drop after another.

**Advancing wheat prices** are drawing reserve supplies from the farmers. At Lewiston, Ida., the O. W. R. & N. has found it necessary to press the steamer Lewiston into service moving grain in the Snake river warehouses.

**A plan** similar to that of the McNary-Haugen bill is being urged upon members of the President's agricultural commission by the American Council of Agriculture. It proposes creation of a farm export corporation with power to divert a surplus of agricultural products above domestic needs to the world market, thus enabling the co-operative ass'ns, assisted by the corporation's buying powers, to make the protective tariff effective in equalizing differences in cost of production of major commodities in United States and foreign competing countries. In other words the promoters of this scheme want the Government to finance a corporation that will give them an easy berth for years to come. They have no interest in the farmer or the nation.

## Colorado Dealers Meet.

The first meeting of the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n held Jan. 21 as the guests of the Denver Grain Exchange is the outgrowth of the organization in eastern Colorado six months ago.

This movement was started by L. L. Knox of Akron, Fred Davis of Yuma, George Maag of Wray, Thomas P. Rehder of Otis, J. W. Borders of Stratton, James E. Platt of Fleming, Paul Reimer of Holyoke, E. M. Snort of Seibert, and G. W. Roller of Wray, Colorado. The first few months of its life the organization was confined mainly to stations on the Burlington Railroad, but a little later more meetings were held and dealers located on the Rock Island and other eastern Colorado railroads joined.

The need of this ass'n was so great that it took root immediately and grew rapidly with the result that last fall it was decided to hold a convention in Denver for the purpose of further organization and to invite all grain dealers in the state and to build the membership up as large as possible. This information was communicated to the Denver Grain Exchange and the president, L. H. Connell, became much interested and was very active in helping make the convention a success, with result that the Exchange decided to be the host of all Colorado grain dealers on Jan. 21 and to help them in every way possible develop the organization to a strong functioning body as similar organizations are throughout the country.

Invitations were sent broadcast thruout the state and the Adams Hotel at Denver was procured as the meeting place. In the morning of January 21st a business meeting was held which was attended by a large crowd of Colorado dealers and members of the Denver Grain Exchange.

L. L. Knox, President of the Grain Dealers Ass'n, in his opening address explained the purpose of the organization and depicted very clearly just what it was expected to accomplish and what it had accomplished thus far.

L. H. Connell, President of the Grain Exchange, answered Mr. Knox with an inspiring and eloquent address pointing out that the Grain Exchange was desirous of helping in every possible way the young organization, giving figures as to the development of the Denver market and many other interesting and instructive items and calling upon members of the Denver Grain Exchange to join this movement and help put it over the top.

A financial report for the year was read by Mr. Roller, the sec'y, which showed that the organization had a healthy start and with the proper fostering would become an ass'n of merit and a force in the trade.

Several short talks were made on the good of such an organization by its members, and a short address was made by C. B. Rader, sec'y of the Grain Exchange, outlining a definite plan for the building up of the Colorado Grain Dealers, suggesting that divisional com'tes be appointed, that is, a com'te on each railroad in the state with a permanent chairman to look after the procuring of new members and to take up for each community in his district the local problems that confront the dealers, and he also suggested several com'tes that were thought necessary.

A recess of thirty minutes was granted for the procuring of members, and good results were obtained.

Many subjects of interest were taken up and discussed at the business meeting which adjourned at one o'clock so that those present could attend the stock show and return to the banquet hall in the evening for dinner and entertainment.

Motion was made by Mr. Shaw and seconded by Mr. Connell to have the pres. appoint a Legislative Com'te to work with the Grain Exchange, the purpose to watch bills introduced in the present session of the Legislature. Motion carried.

The pres. appointed on this com'te W. V.



Macartney, C. E. Williams and O. M. Kellogg, all of Denver.

Motion was made by Mr. Connell and seconded by Mr. Rehder to hold an annual meeting of the Colorado Grain Dealers in Denver during stock show week each year. Motion carried.

At the evening session, 172 grain dealers were present. The program for the evening included dinner, several short addresses, and a professional entertainment of two hours furnished by the Orpheum booking agency. Toward the end of the meeting Mr. Roller, Sec'y of the Colorado Grain Dealers, made a short address thanking the Grain Exchange for its help and for its entertainment, and it was unanimously agreed that the day had been well spent and that the meetings had been worth while.

The chairman of the divisions of the assn's as appointed by the directors are as follows: U. P. Railroad north, Sam Beadle; Burlington high line, J. E. Platt; Burlington main line, W. C. Godsey; Rock Island line, E. M. Short; U. P. south, John Starnes; Mo. Pacific, Joe Sprengle.

### Report of Minnesota Com'ite on Grain Exchanges.

The Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission has submitted to the Minnesota Legislature its report on compliance with a joint resolution requesting the Commission to investigate the grain exchanges.

The report shows that all cars coming into the market at St. Paul, Minn., are handled by the Equity Co-operative Exchange. During the year from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, the Equity received 1,051 cars, of which 214 were on consignment. The Equity sold 615 cars in St. Paul and 222 on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. The buyers of Equity cars in St. Paul resold 365 and buyers of consigned cars resold 89. The Commission says: "This inquiry shows that 454 cars received by the Equity Co-operative Exchange were resold in the St. Paul market, and that 410 of these cars were originally sold to one firm."

With regard to the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce the Commission says:

Re-sales classed as merchandise sales are cars sold by salesmen on the floor of the Chamber to buyers who buy for non-members and members who have no representatives on the floor, and who want the grain for manufacture into products for which it is suitable, and in case of coarse grains, large quantities are bought for use in their natural state. These buyers go into the market and make their purchases in competition with a large number of other buyers, and the result is that the grain thus bought brings the full average price. The parties purchasing are grain merchants, and for that reason these sales are classed as merchandise re-sales.

Re-sales classed as scalp sales are cars sold to other members on the floor of the Chamber, who buy the grain with the expectation of being able to make a profit by selling to someone on the floor who wants the particular quality of grain contained in the car, or, he may be of the opinion that the price will go up the same day, or the day following, and buys for that reason. In a sense he is a speculator. As a rule this sort of buyers do but very little commission business. They are dealers who buy indiscriminately from all the salesmen on the floor, and when the buyer purchases a car he does not know whether the car is a line or member car, or a car consigned by a non-member. In checking up these sales there are no indications of any collusion between buyers and sellers, on the other hand, there is sharp competition. The sellers use their best efforts to get the best market price they can, and a comparison of the prices paid for cars sold only once on the market, with prices paid for so-called scalped cars, shows that the prices paid for so-called scalped cars are up to the prevailing market price for the day.

(Note: The average profit on all cars bought by these dealers and re-sold to members during the period covered by this inquiry is one and one-tenth cents per bushel.)

**Manhattan, Kan.**—A short course in Cereal Chemistry was held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Jan. 13-16, inclusive. Fifteen students, mostly college men with second and third degrees, were enrolled.

# Minnesota Co-operative Marketing Law

By Joseph N. Moonan, before Tri-State Grain Dealers Ass'n

In Minnesota we have a constitutional provision different from those in the several states where the co-operative marketing laws have been sustained.

Section 35, Article 4, of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota reads as follows:

"Freedom of Markets — Monopolies — Any combination of persons either as individuals or as members or officers of any corporation, to monopolize the markets for food products in this state, or to interfere with, or restrict the freedom of such markets, is hereby declared to be a criminal conspiracy and shall be punished in such manner as the legislature may provide."

If the reasoning in the Wisconsin case sustaining the co-operative marketing act be followed and if it is sought to sustain the act in this state on the theory on which the Wisconsin court sustained it, then the defenders of this law meet what appears to be an insuperable obstacle in the way of sustaining the law. That is the constitutional provision just quoted, because, while the legislature may change the policy of the statutory law and by a provision similar to Section 28 might change the statutory policy in existence theretofore, it is without authority to change the policy of the state as laid down in the State Constitution and it is the contention of those opposed to the co-operative marketing act that Section 35, Article 4, of the State Constitution prohibits the passage of a law of this character and that Section 28, which attempts to give such a law validity, violates the provisions of the State Constitution just quoted.

**Pooling Prohibited.**—The opponents of the co-operative marketing law contend that the ass'n organized thereunder are combinations to monopolize the market for food products and to interfere with and restrain the freedom of such market and that the act attempts to permit them to do what Section 35, Article 4, of the State Constitution prohibits.

Chapter 114, Laws of 1923, provides:

"Section 10. Pooling to be prohibited—

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the buying, selling, or handling of grain in any public local grain warehouse in this state, or for the local agent in charge of such warehouse, or any other agent of the person, firm or corporation, operating the same, to enter into any contract, agreement, combination or understanding with any other person, firm or corporation, owning or operating any other public local grain warehouse at any railway station, their agent or agents, whereby the amount of grain to be received or handled by said warehouses, at such station, shall be equalized or pooled between said warehouses, or whereby the profits or earnings derived from said warehouses shall be divided or pooled, or apportioned in any manner, or whereby the price to be paid for any kind of grain at such station shall be fixed or in any manner affected, and each day of the continuance of any such agreement, contract or understanding shall constitute a separate offense."

It will be noted that Section 28 of the Co-operative Marketing Act attempts to render legal acts done by co-operative marketing ass'ns which, if done by any other person or corporation would be criminal and it is claimed that because of this discrimination in favor of corporations organized under the co-operative marketing act the law contravenes the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution in that it denies equal protection of the laws to those not included in the exempted class.

An anti-trust law like others must apply alike to all persons in the same class. Otherwise it violates this provision of the Fourteenth Amendment.

**Exempting Agriculture.**—A number of times attempts have been made to exempt the agricultural industry from the provisions of anti-trust laws and these provisions have generally been held to be unconstitutional. The courts are generally opposed to a recognition of farmers and persons engaged in agricultural pursuits as forming a separate class within the limits allowed by the Federal Constitution securing to all the equal protection of the law. The State of Illinois passed an anti-trust statute and it contained the following provision:

"The provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock while in the hands of the producer or raiser."

This provision was considered by the United States Supreme Court and because of it the Illinois anti-trust law was declared unconstitutional. I do not wish to burden you by quoting from authorities, but inasmuch as the case of Connelly v. Union Sewer Pipe Co., in which this question was considered contains the

strongest argument that can be raised against the constitutionality of the co-operative marketing act I am going to take the liberty of reading to you a quotation from this case.

The Court said: "To declare that some of the class engaged in domestic trade or commerce shall be deemed criminals if they violate the regulations prescribed by the state for the purpose of protecting the public against illegal combinations formed to destroy competition and to control prices and that others of the same class shall not be bound to regard these regulations but may combine their capital, skill or acts to destroy competition and to control prices for their special benefit, is so manifestly a denial of the equal protection of the laws that further or extended argument to establish that position would seem to be unnecessary."

**Penalty Clause Invalid.**—It is the contention of those opposing the law that this penalty clause is invalid and violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and that portion of the amendment guaranteeing to every citizen the equal protection of the law. It is the claim that this law selects a certain class of people and gives them a special penalty to protect them from breach of contracts while other people whose contracts are broken are not given such penalty. In other words persons who induce violation of contracts made with co-operative marketing ass'ns are subject to these penalties while persons who induce persons having contracts for agricultural products with other ass'ns are not liable. The co-operative marketing ass'ns have the benefit of these penalties while other dealers in grain and people who receive grain for sale do not have this protection.

A violation by the independent dealer subjects him to the penalty, and subjects him to the payment of attorney's fees, but no relief is given to the independent dealer who prevails in the action.

The opponents of the law contend that these penalty clauses are obnoxious to the Federal Constitution and point to the fact that similar penalty provisions have been held unconstitutional in a long line of decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court and various state and federal courts.

This co-operative marketing law provides for the contract between the association and the members of the pool and then imposes on the other industries of the state the burden of seeing that the members carry out their contract.

As Judge Bechhoefer says: "The independent dealer becomes his brother's keeper."

It is a physical impossibility for every country storekeeper and every elevator man to remember all the names on the extensive lists that are sent to him thru the mail. It imposes onerous duties and expensive loss of time for him and his clerks to go and study over this list every time a customer comes in.

The law imposes extensive burdens on independent dealers and does not give them any benefits. Looking at the law as a whole it would seem that no more palpable scheme to violate the constitutional provisions guaranteeing to every person equal protection of the law could be devised.

**Sidelines** are the means of keeping an elevator man busy during the dull season. Also they carry their share of the overhead and their share of the profits.

### Hay Grading School Held for Army Veterinary Corps.

Contracts covering purchases of hay by the United States Army now specify United States grades for timothy and clover hays and their mixtures.

In order that the Army might be in a position to grade properly hay offered on contracts, a course in hay grading at the Hay Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has been included in the curriculum of the Army Veterinary School. This school is held annually by the Army to provide additional training for members of the Veterinary Corps. A number of both officers and enlisted men are detailed to the school for training each year. Eventually all members of the Veterinary Corps will receive this training.



## Feedstuffs

**Blytheville, Ark.**—I am installing machinery for manufacturing alfalfa meal.—J. M. Mott.

**Floydada, Tex.**—S. D. Ferguson & Co., wholesale distributor of feedstuffs, is discontinuing business here.

**Jackson, Miss.**—The Hall Feed & Produce Co., capitalized at \$25,000, was recently organized here.—P. J. P.

**Springfield, Mo.**—The Springfield Flour & Feed Co. has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Fire recently destroyed the warehouse of the S. Makowski Flour & Feed Co. Loss, \$25,000.

**Jackson, Miss.**—Beta Feed Mills, Inc., contemplates remodeling its plant and building an addition.—P. J. P.

**Bellingham, Wash.**—Erection of a new warehouse and alfalfa mill is contemplated by the Poultry Feed Ass'n here.

**Franklin, Tenn.**—M. Hughes has retired from the mill and feed business and has disposed of his milling and grinding machinery.

**Chicago, Ill.**—W. M. Clark has taken the account of the Decatur, (Ill.) Milling Co., corn and feed millers, in Chicago territory.

**Clinton, Minn.**—Wm. Wieman has taken over the Barney Folkens feed mill and is installing a new mill and other improvements.

**Syracuse, N. Y.**—Harry M. Knox has become associated with the sales organization of the Larrowe Milling Co., making his headquarters here.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The Gopher Feed & Grain Co., specializing in screenings and mill oats, has taken office space in the Flour Exchange.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—Expansion of the Buffalo mill of the Ralston-Purina Co. is contemplated, to which end a survey of the property is being made.

**Marshall, Mo.**—The plant generally known as the White mill has been purchased by Goodwin & Fletcher Grain & Feed Co. for manufacturing feedstuffs.

**Attica, N. Y.**—Thos. Boyce Feed Co. now occupies the Attica Mills, which were formerly operated by Chesboro Bros. in a grain and flour business.

**Wilmington, Del.**—Cash Feed Stores, Inc., has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000 here. It will retail and wholesale grain, cereals, and feeds.

**Albany, N. Y.**—Fort Orange Feed Stores, Inc., has been established by S. Ackerman, F. E. Kelleher and F. S. Beckenridge with \$10,000 capital stock.

**Columbus, O.**—E. B. Hogan has taken charge of the Ohio sales territory of Hales & Hunter Co. and makes his feed headquarters here.

**Monroe, La.**—The Ouachita Flour & Feed Co., has been organized here by Forrest Seamon, Pat S. Hamilton, West Monroe and others, with \$300,000 capital.—P. J. P.

**Tulsa, Okla.**—Central West Flour & Feed Co. has been incorporated here by E. V. Keeney, Joe Keeney and Bess Carrington, all of Checotah, Okla., with \$7,500 capital.

**Everett, Wash.**—We are adding a feed mill, including storage bins, for manufacturing poultry and dairy feeds, to our station here. Expenditures of from \$5,000 to \$7,000 are involved. The plant is now being remodeled and will be ready for operation about Mar. 1.—Washington Cooperative Egg & Poultry Ass'n.

**Manchester, Tenn.**—Geo. A. Justice and John McCormick have purchased the Model Mills and changed the name to Justice Mills. The property will be used in manufacturing meal and feeds.

**Quincy, Ill.**—Moorman Manufacturing Co. has filed trade mark No. 200,404 to be representative of prepared stock feed. It consists of the words, "Two for one," arranged one under the other.

**Chicago, Ill.**—C. W. Sievert has resigned as general superintendent of the Arcady Farms Milling Co. Clifford Lane, who has been with the Buffalo branch of the concern for 10 years, is taking his place.

**Lamar, Colo.**—B. F. Tucker, of the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co., died on Jan. 17 at the Tilden Health School in Denver. He is survived by his wife, 7 children, his father, and a brother.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—A. R. Hastings is entering the feed jobbing business on his own account. He has already resigned as head of the shipping department of the Commander Mill Co.

**Denver, Colo.**—Geo. Lopez, general manager of the Mountain States Mixed Feeds Co., has resigned, and the plant is now operated under the personal management of its pres., J. V. Melville.

**Battle Creek, Mich.**—A new mixing machine has been installed in the plant of A. K. Zinn Co., feed manufacturing. The capacity of the plant is materially increased by this electrically driven addition.

**Amarillo, Tex.**—Amarillo Feed & Seed Co. has remodeled its plant to provide room for the manufacture of balanced feed in considerable quantity. Operation of the new department will begin about the end of this month.

**Seymour, Ind.**—The Blish Milling Co. has completed the remodeling of the Woodstock Mills into a plant for manufacturing livestock and chick feeds and its operation has been begun. All new units of machinery are electrically operated.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—H. L. McCaw has accepted a position as sales manager of the Finch Products Co., which recently installed additional machinery to increase its production of feedstuffs. Mr. McCaw was formerly with the Southard Feed & Milling Co.—P. J. P.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—The G. E. Patteson & Co. mixed feed plant and warehouse, which has been under lease to the All States Co., now defunct, is reported to have been sold to representatives of the recent merger of feed concerns in this city.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The Albert Angell, Jr., Co., Inc., organized last September by Albert Angell, Jr., pres.; W. C. Renstrom, vice-pres.; and Chas. G. Schram, reports favorable progress. These men were formerly connected with Rosenbaum Bros.

**San Jacinto, Cal.**—Opening of the new warehouse of the Dairymen's Feed & Supply Co. was occasion for celebration by dairy interests all over southern California. The warehouse is of brick, 110x75 feet in size, the second to be opened outside of Los Angeles.

**Kenville, Tex.**—C. H. Wolfmueller has purchased an interest in the W. M. Allen Wholesale Flour & Feed Store, and the name W. M. Allen has been displaced by that of Wolfmueller in the firm name. A building has been leased and is being overhauled and stocked.

**Doniphan, Mo.**—P. J. Burford has purchased the buildings and property of R. C. Quisenberry, feed manufacturer, who retained possession of the machinery. Mr. Burford is remodeling the place into a warehouse. Mr. Quisenberry is moving the machinery to Pana, Ill., where he will engage in the flour and feed manufacturing business.

**De Witt, Ark.**—Trade Mark No. 205,371 has been filed by Smith Rice Mill Co. for various kinds of rice, and rice products, including rice bran, rice chicken feed and mixed feed. It consists of a circle on which a cross is imposed. The cross bears the word "Smith," both vertically and horizontally, a single letter "i" serving for both words.

**West Carthage, N. Y.**—Albert Whitney suffered considerable injury on Dec. 27 when 3 tons of feed in bags at the plant of the McDonald Milling Co. toppled on top of him. He had been piling them in tiers. A half hour after the accident workmen on the next floor heard his cries and released him from the pile of feed that had buried him.

**Madison, Wis.**—A series of tests of various makes of feed grinders to determine their individual and comparative efficiency, the trials including grinding oats, rye, corn and barley, are being conducted by E. R. Meacham and R. S. Stiles of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. The results will show mill speed, motor speed, horse power and capacity and fineness of ground product.

**Boulder, Colo.**—Complaint has been filed against the directors of the Colorado Alfalfa Milling Co., which was recently forced into bankruptcy in an attempt to collect something of what the concern owed. Officers and directors of the company were H. B. Kooser, pres.; Harry Casaday, vice-pres.; Governor Wm. E. Sweet and Gilbert Callahan.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—The Milwaukee feed barley rule is of a general character. Supervisors of the Grain Inspection & Weighing Department have satisfied a general demand for definite statement of percentages for guidance of inspectors by stating that No. 1 feed barley must contain not less than 75% barley, not more than 8% seeds, and 17% of other grains, of which 12% may be wild oats.

**McPherson, Kan.**—The Miller-Rhodes Feed Manufacturing Co. was recently incorporated here with about 15 stockholders and now has a plant built in connection with the elevator of the Miller Grain Co., turning 5 tons daily of 6 different feeds. Two grinders, one a new process mill, a mixer and a sifter are in steady operation. Officers of the concern are Lee Miller, pres.; N. S. Rhodes, vice-pres.; F. E. Marchand, sec'y-treas. M. L. Miller is plant manager.

**Montgomery, Ala.**—Supervisor H. M. Robertson of the Division of Agricultural Chemistry, Alabama Agricultural department, calls attention to the law governing the sale of "mill oats" in Alabama. The law is quoted as: Section 4. Any person who shall sell what is known to the trade as "mill oats" or like products either by itself or in combination with a commercial feed (as defined in Article 15 of this Act) or who shall sell corn, oats, rye, wheat or barley which has been adulterated, by means of the addition thereto of screenings, chaff, weed seed, wild oats, "mill oats," or water, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and the

### Feed Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, tons	867	1,160	.....	.....
Chicago, tons...	14,163	13,587	44,105	46,249
Kansas City, tons	5,580	2,660	27,260	26,260
Milwaukee, tons	4,039	3,101	11,487	21,577
New York, tons	810	.....	265	.....
St. Louis, sacks	1,091,120	865,420	216,820	129,610
San Francisco, tons	149	679	.....	.....



corn, oats, rye, wheat or barley so adulterated, shall be subject to seizure from confiscation by writ of attachment for condemnation, as provided for in Article 21 of this Act.

**Poultry** flocks are suffering from a nameless disease which is variously known as flu roup, diphtheria, pneumonia, tuberculosis, European fowl pest, etc. There are no real symptoms and the birds that contract it are usually dead before a remedy can be administered. First they get droopy, develop a fever rapidly, hold their heads up gasping for air, then whirl in circles and drop dead. Sometimes a rattling noise occurs in the windpipe. At present no remedy is known. The best plan to follow is to thoroly clean and disinfect all poultry buildings, kill and burn the sick birds without bleeding them and remember an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Certain states have already placed embargoes on shipments of live fowls and state departments of agriculture, bureau of markets, etc., have been asked to co-operate with the Federal government in taking charge of a clean-up campaign. Effects of the disease are already noticeable in the feed industry and feed manufacturers are co-operating in the fight. —Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago.

## Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.

The 9th annual mid-winter convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will be held on Feb. 10 and 11 at the Hotel Arlington, Binghamton, N. Y.

Pres. W. S. Van Derzee will open with an address on Tuesday.

In the afternoon "Financing Your Business" and "Digging for Additional Volume" will hold the floor. Lawrence Henry Sloan, who is connected with the Standard Statistical Co. of New York City, will speak on "General Business Prospects for 1925."

The usual banquet and entertainment in the evening will be dispensed with out of respect to Frank C. Jones, the late sec'y of the ass'n, who died on Jan. 4.

Wednesday morning's program is as follows: "Grain Market Conditions, 1925," by S. L. Rice, pres. Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n.

"Feed Market Conditions, 1925," by Henry L. Wilber, pres. National Feed Distributors Ass'n.

"Co-operation between Manufacturer and Feed Dealer," by L. F. Brown, sec'y American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n.

## Exports of Feedstuffs.

Exports of feedstuffs during December, compared with December, 1923, and for the 12 months ending with December, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	December		12 mos. ending Dec.	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Coconut cake, lbs. ....	666,166	.....	2,310,620	1,577,940
Corn cake, lbs. ....	.....	.....	.....	15,746
Cottonseed cake, lbs. 100,333,669	27,091,596	410,991,534	292,203,128	
Linseed cake, lbs. ....	61,963,404	38,181,930	632,560,692	532,617,638
Peanut cake, lbs. ....	.....	.....	.....	672,000
Other oil cake, lbs. ....	112,000	23,243	1,064,757	2,471,604
Cottonseed meal, lbs. 78,399,882	11,029,135	210,773,675	52,162,800	
Linseed meal, lbs. ....	1,176,451	1,012,876	20,993,940	32,081,988
Other oil cake meal, lbs. ....	4,761,761	2,855,453	11,252,595	3,591,650
Bran and middlings, tons	589	171	2,644	2,276
Corn feeds, tons ....	6	248	1,752	1,117
Screenings, lbs. ....	1,337,637	1,164,900	14,351,845	9,830,312
Other mill feeds, tons	1,147	482	13,424	10,312
Sorghum, kafir and milo maize, bus. ....	6,991	6,880	68,317	49,809
Prepared feeds, not medicinal, lbs. ....	4,375,417	1,270,250	24,429,846	17,739,950

"Benefits of a United Organization," by Charles L. Carrier, Sherburne, N. Y.

The afternoon of the second day will be devoted to discussions among the dealers.

A cordial invitation is extended non-members to attend, to get acquainted with other dealers and learn the benefits to be derived from organization. As Pres. Van Derzee remarks, "One is never too old to learn."

## Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Meet.

About 35 members attended the mid-winter convention of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, at the Hotel Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., on Jan. 16.

Pres. L. G. Kirkland and Vice-Pres. W. E. Briggs were absent. L. L. Warner, Niobe, N. Y., a former pres., presided over the meeting. Sec'y Anderson read the minutes of the last meeting, which was held at Salamanca, and gave the financial report, which showed a satisfactory balance in the treasury.

Mr. Warner spoke on the value of organization in the feed business, stating:

Feed dealers of New York and Pennsylvania do not fully realize the importance of their organizations. Nor do they seem to appreciate all that their ass'ns have done for them in the past 10 years. The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants in particular has, by its influence, prevented many a dealer from being driven out of business by unfavorable railroad rulings and by state legislation. Only by organization is the interest of the feed dealer looked after.

W. D. Sanderson, traffic manager of the Washburn-Crosby Co., discussed the relationship between mills, the feed industry and the carriers, saying in part:

A greater spirit of co-operation between carriers and shippers exists now than ever before. Shipping is much closer to a 50-50 basis.

A Millers Traffic Com'te was organized in Buffalo some time ago and represented the traffic interest of 32 mills. It had offices in the Chamber of Commerce building with a traffic commissioner in charge who devoted his entire time to the subject. Thru this, contact with the carriers was established and a splendid relationship developed between them and the com'te. Now problems of the millers and the grain trade generally are referred to the Millers Traffic Com'te, which also acts as an advisory council for the feed manufacturers and the Corn Exchange. It has occasional calls from the Mutual Ass'n and is always glad to furnish desired information.

Shippers' organizations of several states have banded together in the Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board, which meets four times each year with officials of carriers to discuss transportation problems and anticipate shippers' needs in the immediate future. In this organization is a grain and grain products com'te that has direct contact with the American Railway Ass'n.

The advisory board serves as a medium thru which the carriers can consult shippers before taking action on matters affecting them, and shippers are enabled to check abusive practices and share in the operation of the railroads.

The National Industrial Traffic League, tho of general and national interest, has developed a plan of working with the vice-presidents of the carriers in joint com'te, whereby such action as would create a hardship is discussed at a round table conference and avoided if possible.

Support of the various traffic organizations will strengthen the bond between shipper and carrier and thru the spirit of co-operation our problems can be greatly simplified.

A short session was held in the afternoon at which W. J. Humphrey, federal chemist, and W. B. Coombs, of the Federal Grain Inspection Department, discussed activities of the department of agriculture in the grain and feed industries. Mr. Coombs demonstrated the methods of handling grain and exhibited an approved form of grain trier for taking samples from carloads of grain.

Mr. Humphrey gave an address on the "Activities of the Bureau of Chemistry," which is published elsewhere in this number. Sec'y Fred E. Pond, of the Corn Exchange, discussed grain grading methods.

M. L. Walldorf moved to adopt a resolution expressing the regret of the ass'n members at the death of Frank C. Jones, sec'y of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants. This was done and a copy of the resolution ordered sent to the bereaved family.

Adjourned *sine die*.

## Feed Manufacturers Special Meeting.

A special meeting of members of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n came to order at 2 p. m., Jan. 28, in the French room of the Congress hotel, Chicago. About 30 were present. Pres. E. W. Elmore, Oneonta, N. Y., presided.

Sec'y L. F. Brown, Chicago, submitted an amendment to change the first paragraph of Article VI of the ass'n's constitution to read:

The annual meeting of this ass'n shall be held during the month of May or June at a time and place designated by the Executive Com'te.

Max Novak moved adoption of the amendment and was quickly seconded. Adoption was unanimous.

Sec'y Brown submitted a resolution on the death of Frank C. Jones, sec'y of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, on Jan. 4, at his home in Bullville, N. Y., a victim of typhoid fever. Pres. Elmore and Sec'y Brown attended the funeral on Jan. 7. The resolution was unanimously adopted by a standing vote, and the sec'y was instructed to send a copy to the bereaved family.

J. M. Ullman, a Chicago C. P. A. specializing in cost accounting for milling and allied industries, gave an address from which the following is taken:

## Cost System for Feed Mills.

The necessity for a cost system is no longer questioned. We believe all feed mills will agree to this. The problem is what kind of a system. We are trying to design one which will not ensnare a mill in the meshes of voluminous detail and yet give the necessary information about costs, departmental profits and other important data.

Having analyzed a number of feed mills and installed many costs systems, we have worked out a standard system which may be used by any feed mill. It is very simple and requires no more time or expense than ordinary bookkeeping.

The three necessary fundamentals are

(a) A suitable arrangement of accounts in the general ledger and good bookkeeping.

(b) Statistical information as to the number of tons of feeds manufactured; miscellaneous feeds shipped; number of tons delivered by truck; percentage of the full capacity operated, etc.

(c) A good form for monthly summary.

A good bookkeeping system should arrange accounts in the following manner:

Assets, Liabilities, Merchandise Accounts; Purchases, Sales, Returned Goods and Allowances, Freight Out, Freight In, etc.

Expenses should be sub-divided as follows:

Manufacturing Expenses: Wages, depreciation, power, repairs, etc.

Selling Expenses: Commissions, salesmen's salaries, traveling expense, telegraph and telephone, etc.

Delivery Expenses: Drivers' wages; truck expense; truck repairs, etc.

Administrative Expenses: Officers salaries; office salaries; postage; general expense, etc., interest and discounts; interest paid; interest received; discounts taken; discounts allowed.

Statistical information, record should be kept as follows:

Tonnage of manufactured feeds.

Tonnage of miscellaneous feeds, such as cottonseed meal, middlings, etc.—stuff which is not manufactured but only handled.

As the millers all know, there is not much profit in this miscellaneous stuff, and for this reason not too much expense can be charged against it. By practical experience we have worked out the following charges for handling and selling miscellaneous stuff:

Handling .....	\$1.25
Selling .....	.50
General expense .....	.50
Interest .....	.25
	<b>\$2.50</b>

At the end of each month the feed miller will have the correct figures for his expenses from the general ledger. He will also have records as to tonnage manufactured and tonnage of miscellaneous feeds handled. From the total cost of manufacturing, selling, etc., he should deduct \$2.50 per ton for all miscellaneous stuff handled. The balance of expense should be the cost of manufactured feeds. Divide the cost of manufactured feeds by the tonnage and you get the cost per ton. Do not include cost of delivery in general cost.

It should always be borne in mind that the percentage of total capacity operated will have a great deal to do with costs. For instance if the mill operates only 25% of full capacity, the costs will be very high. Normal costs could be figured on the basis of about 75% full capacity.



Below we give an outline of representative costs taken from a number of mills operating on the basis of 75% of full capacity or better:

Manufacturing .....	\$2.50
Selling .....	1.50
General administrative .....	1.50
Interest, etc. ....	.25

Cost per ton .....\$5.75

In case goods are delivered, delivery expense of \$1.60 per ton should be added. This cost does not include heavy advertising, such as a number of firms are doing.

A wide difference lies between the costs of various mills in producing their products, the discussion that followed quickly disclosed. Some firms allow more for advertising; some have heavy power and labor costs. Miscellaneous and general expense never run the same, proportionately, in two mills.

Kentucky has a state ruling which considerably hampers feedstuff manufacturers in that it requires any essential ingredient of a feed to constitute not less than 3% of the whole. Attempts to have this rule changed have not so far been successful. The matter was referred to the Executive Com'te with full power to act.

C. M. Snyder, a molasses man, spoke on the molasses situation and the tariff on molasses imported from other countries. Most of the domestic molasses is raised in Louisiana. A great deal is imported from Cuba and the Honduras. Imported molasses is hampered by a tariff provision that it shall contain not more than 50% sugar. If more is contained the molasses should be diluted to the required 50% or less.

Considerable molasses is purchased by distillers, due to the high alcohol content. Six gallons of molasses will make as much alcohol as a bushel of corn.

W. H. Young, San Francisco, another molasses man discussed the duty on the product imported from Java, which average 59% sugar. He was very much in favor of having the present tariff removed and a flat import duty established. Molasses imported from Hawaii contains from 42% to 55% sugar and no trouble is experienced in obtaining the lowest import rate on it.

The discussion of the molasses tariff resulted in a motion being made and seconded that the question of petitioning government officials to lower and make a flat rate on blackstrap, be referred to the Executive Com'te with full power to act. This was done.

Adjourned *sine die*.

At a meeting of the Executive Com'te following the special meeting above reported it was decided to hold the annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n in New Orleans, La., on May 6, 7 and 8. The Roosevelt hotel will be convention headquarters and it is not too early to begin making plans to attend. A full and interesting program is promised.

### J. J. Badenoch Co. Adds to Staff.

An important addition to the personnel of J. J. Badenoch Co., Chicago, has been effected. O. E. M. Keller, J. U. Crosby, S. A. Pedersen and C. W. Sievert have become connected with the feed department of the concern. All are experienced feed men and will prove an asset in the expansion program of the Badenoch company. They were formerly executives in the Arcady Mills.

J. J. Badenoch Co. was established in 1873 as a small feed concern to supply teamsters and livery stables. The business developed so rapidly that it was found advisable to build a mill and elevator and start manufacturing feeds under its own brand. That started branching out in the grain business and the development of the concern which now carries on extensive operations in cash grain, futures, consignments, millfeeds, feed ingredients, etc. Recently it added the 700,000-bu. elevator of the American Malting Co. to its list of physical properties and moved its offices into more roomy quarters in the Postal Telegraph building, Chicago.

In the new connections O. E. M. Keller is manager of the feed department; C. W. Sievert is general superintendent over the manufacturing of feeds; J. U. Crosby, general sales manager, and S. A. Pedersen, assistant sales manager. Mr. Keller recently completed a term as pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, and has long been one of the trade's leading executives. Mr. Crosby is well acquainted with selling and has a wide acquaintance in the trade. Mr. Pedersen, until recently, has been handling feed sales in eastern territory. Mr. Sievert has for years been an executive in feed production departments and has a thoro knowledge of feed chemistry.

These men have now taken charge of the production and distribution of the Badenoch feeds and, if it is possible to do so, will make this department of the company more successful than ever.

### Do You Store Gluten or Molasses Feed?

If so, do you know the fire hazard of improper storage? C. G. Clark & Son, West-town, N. Y., had stored in the bins of their elevator a large quantity of gluten feed. At noon on Oct. 14th, 1924, a bin in which the feed had been stored six weeks was found to be on fire. The gluten and the burning bin walls were saturated with water, and the gluten immediately removed, preventing serious loss. Had this occurred at night it would have been one of the many mysterious night fires for which no cause can be assigned, and the plant would undoubtedly have been a total loss.

Previous cases of spontaneous combustion in gluten and molasses feeds are on record, several resulting in total destruction of the plant. Properly conditioned and dry feed is not dangerous and every responsible manufacturer takes pride in the low moisture content, but the feed may have been dampened in transit in a leaky car. There is a positive fire hazard from the storage of gluten or molasses feed regardless of the grade purchased, but the hazard may be reduced to the minimum by proper handling.

The safest method of storage is in bags, properly stacked. The first tier should be piled on 2x4's and two more 2x4's should be placed on the fourth bag up and on the eighth bag. Bags may be piled parallel or crossways but they should be so piled that a part of each bag is exposed and the tiers should not be closer together than two feet, permitting inspection of each sack.

If storage in bins cannot be avoided, a metal pipe should be placed in the middle of the bin, extending from the bottom of the bin to a point where filling the bin will not cover the top of pipe. Thermometer readings should be taken daily for the first two weeks when the readings may be extended to every other day and finally weekly if no tendency to heat develops. A iron rod left in the bin and pulled out each day for examination will answer the same purpose as the pipe and thermometer but not so accurately.

Any material increase in the temperature of the feed is reason for careful daily readings and should the temperature continue to increase, the feed must be turned. Usually re-elevating will accomplish the purpose if taken in time. When feed is really hot it should be removed to a safe place out doors.

Mr. Gray at Springville, N. Y., had some hot feed which he had shoveled until nearly morning and then left it to the care of the watchman. The mill burned before morning.

Griggs & Ball at East Aurora, N. Y., found the feed in a bin hot and carried it to an outside warehouse. It burned the warehouse that night. We are simply citing these cases to show that every precaution must be taken in your plant to make safe the storage of gluten and molasses feeds.—Very truly, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Eugene Arms, Mgr., Chicago.

### Select Fertilizer to Suit Soil and Crop.

Records of the state of Maryland show an encouraging tendency toward a reduction in the wasteful multiplicity of brands offered for sale by various concerns manufacturing fertilizer. In 1924 there were 88 fewer brands offered in that state than in 1923. Elimination of the unnecessary brands effects a tremendous saving in branding, licensing, advertising and duplication of effort generally.

Fertilizer retailers are becoming more and more convinced that it is poor economy to pay freight handling and overhead charges on fillers of little or no agricultural value. As a result the higher grades have shown a material increase in sales while the low grades suffered a material falling off. In days past considerable time and effort was wasted in using low grade products which failed to produce adequate returns.

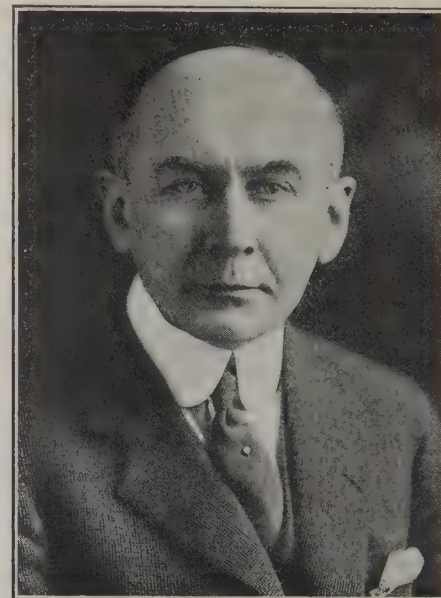
"Commercial Fertilizers for 1925," published by the State Fertilizer Department of Maryland, University of Maryland, College Park, Md., contains statistics, tables and information which will help the purchaser of commercial fertilizers to select the best brand for the particular crop for which it is intended. If the crop and soil requirements are known, a study of this bulletin will reveal the brand best suited to both. The composition of various brands, together with the names and addresses of the manufacturers and the kinds of crop for which each is recommended, are comprehensively given.

Considerable about seed corn is said in this number of the Journal. Read it and prepare for a rushing season.

A great deal of so-called waste material can be put to good use. Henry Ford takes the worn-out ties from the D. T. & I. railroad, puts them in pits, covers them with grass and sod, provides draft holes and makes charcoal of them for tamping and carbonizing in his factories. Someone ought to find a way to put the 14 out of every 70 pounds of corn cobs that now go to waste, to good use.

### Started New Company.

Berend J. Burns, who has long been identified with the grain trade of Buffalo and until quite recently was with the Globe Elevator Co. as sales manager, has opened an office in the Peoples Bank Bldg. and will do a brokerage business in grain and feed under the firm name of Berend J. Burns Inc.



Berend J. Burns, Buffalo, N. Y.



## Grain Carriers

**Senator Smith** of South Carolina has announced his intention of introducing a bill to require a geographical distribution of the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**Washington, D. C.**—Thomas F. Woodlock of New York, financial writer and editor, has been appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed Mark W. Potter, New York, resigned.

**Wage settlements**, on the basis of the Southern Pacific railway settlement, have been reached by the engineers and firemen on 30 western railroads, over half the total number in the west. This approximates a 5% increase. The fact should not be overlooked that this increase is not conducive to lower freight rates.

**Plans** for the construction of 56 miles of new railroad from Elkhart, Kan., south via Boice City, Okla., to connect with present lines have been laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the A. T. & S. F. Actual construction would be undertaken by a subsidiary corporation issuing \$50,000 worth of stock. Additional funds would be advanced by the Santa Fe as needed.

**Consolidation** of the railroad mileage in the northeastern quarter of the United States into 4 great systems of approximately equal size, a proposal by the heads of the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and Nickel Plate systems now before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The plan, it is said, would create nearly equal marketing and operating and other competitive conditions.

**Ogdensburg, N. Y.**—Complaint of 4 Ogdensburg milling concerns over rates on grain products between Buffalo and Ogdensburg and points on the D. & H. railroad, has been dismissed by the Public Service Commission. The millers were unable to prove that the rates were unreasonable and the commission stated that the law prevented its ordering the interchange of cars suggested as a means of reducing rates.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Gooding long and short haul bill is sidetracked by the President's request that all pending legislation be suspended for the passing of a farm relief measure recommended by the Agricultural Commission. Congress hopes to complete its passing by the end of this session. Meanwhile opponents of the Gooding and other railroad legislative bills will have a short breathing spell in which to marshal their forces.

**Montreal, Que.**—The Eastern Steamship Co., of Montreal and Buffalo, has placed an order for the construction of 7 new steamers for grain-carrying on the Great Lakes. Roy Milligan, superintending engineer of the concern, has been sent to England to superintend the building of the vessels there. They will cost approximately \$500,000 and are expected to be ready by May when they will be put in service. This addition will give the Eastern Steamship Co. a fleet of 39 vessels in the grain trade.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Gooding long and short haul bill would deprive the Interstate Commerce Commission of much of the authority vested in it by the present Section 4 and make other important changes which would have a serious effect on its administration and on the transportation situation throughout the United States. To the best of our knowledge and belief, there is no necessity for such a revolutionary and drastic measure.—John J. Esch, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, before the House Interstate Commerce Com'te.

**Grain transported** by water from one point in the United States, over the Great Lakes to a Canadian port, thence by rail to another point in the United States, must move to the Canadian bonding point in American bottoms, according to the recent opinion of Attorney-General Stone, if it would escape payment of duty rates. This is an old rule, which has been effective almost as long as marine law, but the Attorney-General has seen fit to re-awaken it.

**Dallas, Tex.**—A good hearing on 6232-TX, switching charges on cars of grain or seeds placed at elevators or warehouses, of cars of seed or grain loaded at such industries and removed therefrom under load and subsequently returned with the same load to the same elevator or warehouse, was held in the Chamber of Commerce Building by the Texas-Louisiana Tariff Bureau, A. C. Fonda, chairman, on Feb. 3. The carriers had proposed establishing uniform charges of \$3.15 per car to apply when cars under such circumstances were moved for causes other than the convenience of the carriers.

**The Shipping Board** has registered strong opposition to the bill which would make the Fleet Corporation independent of it. A resolution has been sent Senator Jones, chairman of the Senate Commerce Com'te, to that unqualified effect. It reads, in part: The creation of a Fleet Corporation independent of the United States Shipping Board as proposed in Senate Bill No. 3836, is in our opinion unwise because in practical application it ignores those bi-partisan provisions, the regional representations and other cautionary measures which are among the most important provisions of the Merchant Marine Acts.

**The Gooding bill** would prevent the Interstate Commerce Commission from determining the reasonableness of rates all over the United States. Under the present law the commission is empowered to decide if and when the railroads may charge lower rates for longer hauls than for shorter hauls owing to water competition or some other equally valid circumstances. For this purpose the Interstate Commerce Commission was organized in 1887. Now, thru the Gooding bill, Congress proposes to destroy what it has built up.—Charles Dillon, Chicago, assistant chairman of the Western Railways Com'te on Public Relations, before the Arizona Wool Growers Ass'n.

**Danger** to the export trade of inland cities like Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, St. Louis and countless others is seen in a bill introduced in Congress by Senator Butler of Massachusetts, which would equalize all freight railroad and ocean freight rates to Atlantic and Gulf ports. This would mean that all Atlantic and Gulf ports would be placed, literally, on the arc of a great circle with an interior city as the center. All existing differentials, which equalize trade between inland cities and various ocean ports, would be killed and the rate from one of the inland points to Baltimore would be just as much as to New York, tho the difference in distance might be several hundred miles. Business leaders of affected ports have organized an ass'n to fight this legislation.

**Rigid application** of the long and short haul principle in rate-making without possibility of fourth section relief would put the commerce of this country in a strait jacket. The provisions of the Gooding bill purport flexibility in this application, but the flexibility is in language only. In application the bill is rigid. If the Gooding bill is enacted it will, in substance, be a form of congressional rate-making that would not meet the needs of commerce. Many long-established routes, which time has proven to be in the public interest, will be closed and the Interstate Commerce Commission will be hampered in the performance of its duties. The

National Industrial Traffic League is opposed to such legislation. The long and short haul clause is adequate to protect the interests of all connected with transportation.—J. P. Haynes, Chicago, National Industrial Traffic League, before the House Commerce Com'te.

## Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

**C. & A.** supplement No. 2 to tariff No. 1614-G, I. C. C. No. A-1628, effective Feb. 18, reduces the rates on flaxseed from Chicago and Peoria to Cairo, Ill., to 14½ cents per hundred pounds.

**C. & A.** tariff No. 1602-H, I. C. C. No. A-1754, effective Feb. 25, names rates on grain and grain products in carloads from Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison, Kan., Leavenworth, Kan., when originating at other points, or when milled at Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Atchison or Leavenworth, from grain originating at other points, to stations on the C. & A. and its connections in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri and Wisconsin.

## Fineness of Dust and Force of Explosions.

BY F. J. HOXIE, SPECIAL INSPECTOR.

The inner surface of a large pulley in a grain elevator was found to be thickly coated with dust which did not appear to the eye to be particularly fine. When it was rubbed off considerable force was required and it rolled down the inclined surface of the pulley like sand, having the appearance of dust considerably coarser than one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. Tests, however, showed this dust to be ten-thousandths of an inch in diameter or less. Coarser particles are carried away by the wind, while the fine dust sticks tenaciously to the pulley or to coarser particles.

Dust which had not been subjected to a rapid air current showed on analysis some fine particles but not much more than 5 per cent by weight was less than 5 10/1000 inch in diameter. Dust that had been subjected to an air current such as would be produced by a suction cleaning apparatus or good natural ventilation contained an immeasurably small amount of dust less than 5 10/1000 inch in diameter.

The long intervals between explosions in the same elevator and the extremely small percentage of very fine particles in common elevator dust are significant. It indicates that a long time is required for the accumulation of a sufficient quantity of very fine particles to cause a violent explosion. In time the inside of the elevator leg casing is covered by a deposit of uniformly fine dust. It is frequently noted that the leg is the center of distribution of an explosion. As the flame passes the accumulated dust will be fed into the explosion wave, constantly accelerating its velocity.

The remedy is to remove this fine dust at its source, perhaps by making the leg casings large enough to be conveniently examined and cleaned out, and having it end in a closed room at the top with abundant self-releasing skylights.

The finest of dust is far coarser than the molecular fineness of gasoline vapor. Therefore a dust explosion will be proportionately slower than a gasoline explosion.

Water thrown by the fire department appeared to be a considerable factor in increasing the loss in the Montreal explosion. This could be avoided by the use of an inert atmosphere in these tanks which would extinguish smoldering fire without damage to the grain.



## Reducing Accident Hazards on Transmission Equipment.

BY F. A. EMMONS.

What a marvelous thing is the harnessing of nature's forces by Man! Consider! Consider how he has gradually bent to his will the winds, water power, steam, electricity, the driving power of gasoline and the Hertzian waves of radio. Try to visualize the progress step by step in the development of the mechanical contrivances and machines through which we apply power of different kinds to modern industrial operators.

Then compare the productive capacity of the craftsman of a hundred years ago with the output of a modern automatic machine capable of doing the work of a small army of men.

The craftsman of course could not hope to compete with the output of the modern machine, but he did enjoy one considerable advantage over the industrial worker of today and that was comparative freedom from accident hazards.

**Humanity and Self-Interest Demand Protection of Workers.**—Power, no matter how controlled or applied is still power. Machines and moving parts can not be instantly stopped and consequently the worker of today is always exposed to the hazards of death or mutilation from the machinery and transmission equipment near which he works. Humanitarian motives generally prompt most employers to use every possible means of reducing working hazards to a minimum but even if this motive were disregarded entirely it is greatly to the employers interest to eliminate every possible danger to avoid the losses incident to expensive lawsuits and interrupted production.

**General Classes of Industrial Hazards.**—Industrial hazards may be roughly divided into six general classes:

- I Hazards due to transmission equipment.
- II Hazards due to moving machinery.
- III Hazards from explosions and fire.
- IV Hazards from poisonous fumes.
- V Hazards from drowning or suffocation.

In the past few years much attention has been devoted to the protection of the worker by safety devices of various kinds, covering of exposed moving parts and automatic devices. Open transmission equipment however is still found in many plants and is an ever present menace to the lives and limbs of workers.

**Transmission Equipment.**—The necessity for transmission equipment is due to the fact that driven machines nearly always operate at a lower speed than the prime mover, therefore a means must be provided to step-down smoldering fire without damage to the grain. speeds.

The hazards from open transmission equipment are large. Belts, pulleys, chains and open gearing traveling at great velocities and driven by power ranging, in some cases, as high as several hundred horse-power, present a constant menace to workers in the vicinity.

Loose clothing, sleeves, belts or the hair of the worker coming in contact with these moving parts result in horrifying accidents and death or mutilation of the victim. Accidents of this description are of all too frequent occurrence.

A great deal can be done to reduce hazards on transmission equipment by a careful study of each individual case considered from the standpoint of its potential possibilities for doing injury to workers.

Every moving rotating part placed in a position where a worker is apt at some time or other to get his fingers, hands, feet, hair or clothing near enough to be caught, is a permanent hazard. The one and only remedy is to cover, guard or enclose the moving parts. This can be done more easily and less expensively in some cases than in others. A simple screen or grating set before the parts will fill the bill in some cases, but in others it is necessary to make special sheet metal or cast iron guards to cover open gearing, moving pulleys, belts, etc.

Direct drive from motors to machines removes the necessity of much of the intervening transmission equipment and this method is modern, safe and efficient. However, in many cases the speeds at which the driven machine is operated is much lower than that at which the standard commercial motors can be secured or operated efficiently and some kind of reduction unit is necessary.

**Enclosed Speed Reduction Units Eliminate Hazards.**—One safe and modern method of transmitting power and obtaining speed reduction of the desired ratio is through the use of unit enclosed drives known as Speed Reducers. These machines are somewhat similar to the transmission of an automobile in that they consist of trains of gears enclosed in a suitable case or frame, but they differ in that they are designed to operate at a fixed ratio of reduction instead of variable ratio as in the case of the automobile transmissions.

The frame resembles that of a motor as will be seen from the illustration herewith of the IXL Non-Planetary Speed Reducer of the Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co. It will be noted that the gears are entirely enclosed, operate in oil and there are no exposed moving parts to endanger the life and limb of workers.

The reducing unit is so constructed that power is delivered to one end called the high speed end by the prime mover and the desired speed reduction obtained through the various gears in the machine. The power is then delivered at the reduced speed to the slow speed shaft which is concentric with the high speed shaft.

In installing a speed reducer it is only necessary to connect the high speed shaft through a flexible coupling to the motor or other source of power and connect the low speed shaft through another flexible coupling to the machine to be driven. In this way it is possible to eliminate the belts, pulleys, hangers, shafting and exposed open gearing usually employed.

**Types of Speed Reducers.**—There are three main types of Speed Reducers on the market which have the same general appearance and accomplish practically the same results although they differ somewhat in design and in the methods used to secure the desired speed reduction.

**Many Other Advantages.**—The Spur Gear Speed Reducers are entirely enclosed and run in a bath of oil. They are very compact, take little space, deliver the power with very little loss and the driving and driven shafts are axially concentric. The chief advantages of the enclosed speed reducer unit are:

Safety to operators and attendants because reducers are fully enclosed and there are no exposed moving parts.

Elimination of fire and explosion hazards resulting from hot bearings on line shafting as in grain mills, elevators, coal mines, etc.

Efficiency because the drive is positive and there is no lost power due to slippage, etc.

Constant speed reduction.

Long life, because they are self-lubricating and there is no possibility of deterioration from dust, dirt or grit.

Require practically no attention except to renew oil at three-month intervals.

Eliminate production delays, because no necessity for adjustments.

Permit the use of high speed motors, which cost less and are more efficient and easier to secure.

Conserve space and allow of installation of productive equipment in space formerly occupied by belts, slide rails, hangers, shafting, etc.

## Adulteration and Misbranding.

**Thistlewood & Co.** were alleged to have shipped 250 sacks of misbranded oats from Cairo, Ill., to Walnut Ridge, Ark., in a libel praying seizure and condemnation, filed by the U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas about June 19, 1924. The labels called for "Crescent Brand Sample Oats Sulphur Bleached 159 1/2 Lbs. Net When Packed." A mixture containing barley, unthreshed wheat, wild oats, weed seeds, and stems had been used to adulterate them. A. J. Meyer & Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark., appeared as claimant and obtained the product upon payment of costs and execution of a bond for \$100 on the condition that it be relabeled, "Oats and Screenings."

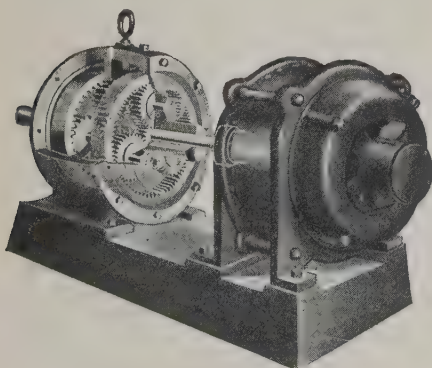
**Eastern Cotton Oil Co.** shipped 130 bags of cottonseed meal from Hartford, N. C., into the state of Pennsylvania, which were alleged to be misbranded in a libel praying seizure and condemnation of the product in the original unbroken packages at Hanover, Pa., filed by the U. S. attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania. The label declared the packages contained 100 lbs. net, not less than 41% protein, equivalent of 8% ammonia, which was untrue, in that a smaller portion of protein was contained. The West Manheim United Farmers Ass'n, Hanover, Pa., appeared to claim the property, paid the costs, executed a bond for \$500, and received the goods on the condition that it be relabeled under the supervision of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

**Frederick Cotton Oil Mfg. Co.,** Frederick, Okla., shipped 300 sacks of misbranded cottonseed meal from Oklahoma to Buffalo, N. Y., where it was seized, upon the U. S. attorney for the Western District of New York filing a libel. Tags on the article declared: "Weight 100 Pounds Net 'Chickasha Prime' Cottonseed Cake or Meal \* \* \* Guaranteed Analysis: Protein not less than 43 per cent." These statements were false and misleading, according to the libel filed. The Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. appeared as claimant and consented to entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture being entered. Claimant received the goods upon payment of costs, execution of a bond for \$250, and agreeing to relabel the article 39% protein with correct weight.

**Eufaula Cotton Oil Co.,** Eufaula, Ala., shipped cottonseed meal from the state of Alabama into Florida which was alleged to be adulterated and misbranded, in an information filed against the concern by the U. S. Attorney for the Middle District of Alabama. Tags on the product declared the containers to be filled with "100 Lbs. Standard Cotton Seed Meal Ammonia 7 per cent Protein 36 per cent Fat 6 per cent Carbohydrates 30 per cent Fibre 14 per cent." Analysis of a sample showed it contained 6.47% ammonia, 33.25% protein, 5.70% fat and 16.02% fiber. Further analysis showed the product contained about 27% cottonseed hulls and at least 5% peanut hulls. A plea of guilty was entered on May 7, 1924, and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

**Embry E. Anderson** shipped 500 sacks of oats from Memphis, Tenn., to Abbeville, S. C., and Greenville, S. C., part of the lot going to each destination. The U. S. attorney for the Western District of South Carolina filed libels praying seizure and condemnation of the product alleging adulteration and misbranding. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Bleached White Oats Recleaned." The remainder bore labels to the effect: "Daisy Mixed Oats Other grains recleaned and bleached." "Other grains" was in small, inconspicuous type. Screenings, added water, and salt had been used to adulterate the article. The claimant, Embry E. Anderson, admitted the allegations and judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered. Claimant obtained the product on payment of costs and execution of a bond for \$1,000, on condition that the product be dried down to 13% moisture and the sacks be correctly relabeled as to contents and weight.

**Gov. Hartley** of Washington has vetoed the bill appropriating \$400,000 to purchase seed wheat.



Non Planetary Speed Reducer.



# Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

## ARKANSAS

Yocum, Ark.—Fire totally destroyed the mill of the Yocum Mlg. Co. Jan. 22.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The capital stock of the Arkansas Mill & Supply Co. has been increased from \$66,000 to \$75,000. W. W. Taylor is pres. and L. T. Rucks the mgr.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Guy Williams Mlg. Co. is henceforth to be the name of the George Leimeyer Grain Co.—P. J. P. (A decrease in capital stock was announced on the part of the grain firm in the last number of the Journal.)

## CALIFORNIA

Oakland, Cal.—A cereal plant is to be erected by the Wheat Treats Co.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Seaboard Grain Co. has opened offices in the Financial Center building. J. D. Hunter of Amarillo, Tex., is mgr.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Our \$5,000 fire was fully covered by insurance. The building and machinery have been repaired or replaced.—Farmers Grain & Mlg. Co.

Esquon, Cal.—Faulty foundation is responsible for the collapse of a rice warehouse. The stacked rice fell toward the center of the structure and the floor gave way, resulting in the walls bulging out at the bottom. Cars for salvaging were sidetracked but it is feared further collapse might wreck the cars also.

## CANADA

Sarnia, Ont.—A new terminal elvtr. is planned for this point.

Vancouver, B. C.—Bids on sheet metal work for No. 3 elvtr. have been asked by the Vancouver Harbor Comm.

Inglis, Man.—Fire destroyed the elvtr. of the United Grain Growers Co. on Feb. 4. Approximately 25,000 bus. of grain were lost in the flames.

Halifax, N. S.—Contract for the erection of the new government elvtr. has been given the E. G. M. Cape Co. The estimated cost is \$500,000.

Port Arthur, Ont.—G. McDougall, senior grain inspector here, has been made Chief Deputy Grain Inspector to replace Trueman A. C. Elliot, who died.

Holdfast, Sask.—That the Province Grain Co. Ltd., will rebuild the elvtr. plant reported lost by them in the Nov. 25 issue of the Journal is generally expected.

New Westminster, B. C.—The "hospital elvtr." being erected by Penfold & Ryan is nearing completion. Complete cleaning and drying equipment is being installed.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—Contract for the foundation work for the Prince Rupert grain elvtr. has been awarded the Northern Construction Co. The cost of this work is to be \$225,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—Contract has just been closed with the Canada Malting Co. for 500,000 bu. storage to its present local plant. The work is in charge of the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd.

Regina, Sask.—The United Farmers of Saskatchewan is to be the name of the amalgamation of the farmer bodies of this province. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers Ass'n also believe it advisable to link this newer organization with the Farmers Union of Canada.

Owen Sound, Ont.—For the initial work on the elvtr. to be built with the city's money, \$45,000 has been voted. This is one-tenth of the total amount necessary for the completion of the work. The harbor must first be dredged.

Regina, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., the Saskatchewan wheat pool, has announced its intention of building and acquiring elvtrs. of its own so it can absolutely control its own storage space. Negotiations are being conducted for the plants owned by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elvtr. Co. The pool expects to acquire 150 elvtrs.

Richardson, Sask.—The absence of strong box is the response Robert Joseph Stirrett gives to suit filed against him by the Grain Growers Insurance & Guarantee Co. for \$2,219.82. Plaintiff alleges to have paid out this sum through the issuing of a bond to the defendant in favor of the Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Defalcation is the charge against the former agent of the grain firm.

Vancouver, B. C.—An injunction has been granted restraining the Vancouver Harbor Commissioners and the employed dredging company from carrying on underwater blasting near the Spillers' elvtr. The concrete track-loading shed of the Spillers' plant has cracked and considerable damage has been suffered by the Vancouver Terminal Grain Co., Ltd. Preparing channels on each side of the new jetty that is to carry the gallery for both Spillers' and No. 1 elvtrs. out to deep water for loading purposes necessitated the use of high explosives. John Lynn Davidson and the Vancouver Terminal Grain Co. Ltd., had the writ issued restraining such blasting and seeking damages for alleged injuries, whereupon the injunction was granted.

## MONTREAL LETTER.

R. W. Oliver, a prominent grain broker, died of heart trouble recently.

Harold W. Corrigan has resigned as gen'l mgr. and sec'y of the Canadian Grain Exchange, Ltd., and has entered in the transportation business for himself.

F. A. Haywood was re-elected as pres. of the Montreal Corn Exchange Ass'n at the annual meeting recently. Henri Quintal was returned to the treasurer's office for another term and Harry W. Raphael was again chosen as chairman of the Board of Review.

The report of Justice Turgeon and the grain commission will renew the recommendation of the interim report that all terminal elvtrs. owned or financed by the government be placed under one authority. Whether this is done or not is questionable. There are now seven different authorities exercising jurisdiction over grain elvtrs. and the argument is that one would secure greater uniformity and efficiency. On the other hand, the objection is that these harbor boards would continue in business anyway and the new scheme would be adding another commission.

## COLORADO

Padroni, Colo.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. went into liquidation. As reported in the last issue of the Journal their elvtr. went into the hands of F. L. Green, from whom we purchased same.—H. M. Welsh, The Western Wheat Co., Sterling, Colo.

Crook, Colo.—A 6 bu. Richardson Automatic Scale has been installed by the W. H. Cramer Construction Co. for the Leflang Grain Co.

Logan, Colo.—We have purchased the elvtr. formerly belonging to the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. here.—H. M. Welsh, The Western Wheat Co., Sterling, Colo.

Limon, Colo.—The 12,000 bu. bean re-cleaning elvtr. for the Robinson Grain Co. of Colorado Springs is now ready for use. The \$20,000 plant has 100,000 bus. storage capacity and is the largest elvtr. in the state. A complete line of feeds will be carried. R. H. Baldwin is mgr.

Farmers, Colo.—A stove is held responsible for having caused the blaze that burned the elvtr. of the Model Mills, controlled by the Colorado Mlg. & Elvtr. Co., and the warehouse of Mosher & Parker, where the fire originated. The loss has been fixed at \$35,000 on all destroyed buildings and contents, largely covered by insurance. Favorable wind conditions alone saved other dump and scale houses and warehouses.

## IDAHO

Hansen, Ida.—Jesse Reynolds suffered injuries to his chest, thigh and foot when pinned beneath a sack of beans.

Jerome, Ida.—The Farmers Grain & Mlg. Co. has taken over the H. M. Fike Grain Co.'s elvtr. W. A. Randolph is expected to remain as mgr.

Burley, Ida.—William Burton, officer and director of the Pioneer Seed & Grain Co. and also of the Burley Feed Mills, was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Youmans.

Bonnors Ferry, Ida.—The warehouse of the Bonners Ferry Grain & Mlg. Co. is to be enlarged this spring. Additions and improvements will be made on their mill also.

Pocatello, Ida.—It is now reported that the Colorado Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. has taken over all the properties of the Farmers Grain & Mlg. Co. located in Idaho.—F. L. Lilly, Lilly Seed Co.

## ILLINOIS

Ranola, Ill.—R. N. West is now mgr. of the El Paso Elvtr. Co.

Speer, Ill.—I have taken over the Speer Elvtr.—W. D. Bradley.

Mansfield, Ill.—T. F. Grady has purchased the James Mahan Elvtr.

Lincoln, Ill.—The Logan County Farmers Elvtr Ass'n met here Jan. 27.

Dunlap, Ill.—Fire destroyed the Dunlap Feed Mill at a reported loss of \$3,000.

Mason, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has installed a Howe Wagon and Motor Truck Scale.

Schrodt (Mt. Carmel, p. o.), Ill.—We have just installed a 10-ton Howe Scale.—E. R. Snyder.

Roberts, Ill.—John Russell, Jr., succeeds me as mgr. of the Roberts Elvtr. Co. here.—C. W. Higdon.

Leaf River, Ill.—C. A. Partridge has resigned as mgr. of the Grain Marketing Co.'s elvtr. here.

Annawan, Ill.—Chester Parker succeeds Richard Arnold as mgr. of Farmers Grain & Sply. Co.'s elvtr. business.

Peoria, Ill.—The annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n will be held at this city May 12 and 13.

Littleton, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has re-organized. Paul Applegate was again appointed mgr.

Moweaqua, Ill.—Chas. A. Stout is new mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. He formerly owned elvtrs. at Weldon and Cerro Gordo.



Rooks Creek, Ill.—A Howe Wagon and Motor Truck Scale has been installed by the Rooks Creek Grain Co.

Carthage, Ill.—James McCarty, owner of a grain elvtr. and feed establishment here, died at the age of 62 years.

Leverett, Ill.—A new elvtr. will be built some time before harvest by J. M. Hershberger to replace the present plant.

Colfax, Ill.—E. S. Lyons is now the owner of the Colfax Grain Co.'s properties. He purchased them at auction for \$5,055.

Marseilles, Ill.—O. P. Clark will remain as mgr. of the Marseilles Grain & Supply Co. until spring, when, it is reported, he will go to California.

Fairbury, Ill.—Fire destroyed the Big Four Elvtr. owned by Wm. L. Dunn of Essex. 500 bus. of oats were in the house. Partial insurance was carried.

Sullivan, Ill.—The Beach-Wickham Grain Co. has opened a branch private wire office in the Arcade building in charge of H. Ledbetter, an experienced grain man.

Leverett, Ill.—I have moved here to take charge of the Ross A. Flatt elvtr. leased by myself. I was formerly mgr. of the Roberts Elvtr. Co. at Roberts.—C. W. Higdon.

Galesburg, Ill.—Mail addressed to the Tenon & Meyers grain elvtr. has been returned. A fire was reported to have caused \$32,000 damage to their plant, as was reported in the last number of the Journal.

Teheran, Ill.—A new roof has been placed on the B. H. McFadden & Sons elvtr. by S. E. Dyson; the driveways have been rebuilt and new conveyors installed. The plant was given a general overhauling also.

Illiopolis, Ill.—The Mansfield-Ford Grain Co. has been incorporated to deal in grain, lumber and coal, with a capital stock of \$20,000; incorporators: W. M. Close, Isaac A. Loose and John D. Constant.

Astoria, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Service Co. has re-opened after having effected a re-financing which in turn followed a re-organization. The grain stored was paid for one-third in preferred stock and the balance in cash.

Plymouth, Ill.—Additional storage room for feed, flour, seed, etc., has been obtained by the Plymouth Farmers Elvtr. Co. In buying two large buildings and an equal number of lots ground room for expansion was the guiding thought.

Metcalfe, Ill.—Otho Linebarger, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., opened up the plant recently. Erected at a cost of \$90,000, financial embarrassment has forced closed the doors as was again the case shortly after this opening occurred.

Byron, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s modern tile elvtr. and business were sold at auction Jan. 31 to A. E. Clevidence for \$5,000. The plant invoiced at more than capitalization, \$15,000. If the former company's stockholders do not want to buy it back, it will be opened.

Wilmington, Ill.—I own the only elvtr. here and no one else is engaged in the grain business at this point.—A. J. Ward. (It was reported in the Jan. 10 number of the Journal that the Wilmington Farmers Grain Co. had incorporated to deal in grain, seeds, hay, live-stock, etc.)

Lanesville, Ill.—Alleging irregularities on the part of the directors of the Lanesville Farmers Grain Co. to avoid the payment of a judgment amounting to \$3,098.98, Russell Leonard of Dawson has filed suit against the company and directors to collect his claim. Leonard alleges that the judgment was secured last September, but has never been paid. He further alleges that to protect themselves the directors caused the company to execute to them a mortgage of \$30,000, covering all the property of the company. He also says the debts of the company exceeds its capital stock.—*Springfield Register*.

Bridgeport, Ill.—The Cooper Elvtr. did sell thru mortgage foreclosure and has changed hands again. The Cooper Commission Co. has rented the property and are carrying on a commission business. I am general mgr.—A. P. Cooper. (Further information appeared in the Jan. 10 number of the Journal.)

Springfield, Ill.—Senator Harold Kessinger on Feb. 4 introduced a resolution in the legislature asking for an investigation of the Grain Marketing Co. Vice Pres. Harry L. Keefe states that the resolution is merely a resume of the baseless charges which have been circulated by enemies of co-operative marketing.

Sullivan, Ill.—New machinery has been installed in the elvtr. of the Sullivan Grain Co., the old having been partially destroyed by the fire reported in the last number of the Journal. A new cleaner, new shafting, motor, belts and buckets, sheller, etc., are in operation. All reconstructed sections of the plant are of steel rather than wood.

Hurlbut, Ill.—Hughes Diller and the Hurlbut Farmers Grain Co. were given a decision by the Supreme Court recently upholding their right to maintain a grain conveyor under the rails of the Illinois Traction Co. under a reservation of this right in the deed of the right of way to the railroad company. The conveyor is on the right of way of the Chicago & Alton and runs under the tracks of the Traction Company.

Fancy Prairie, Ill.—An elvtr. will be erected by the Fancy Prairie Co-op. Co. Stevens Engineering & Construction Co. has furnished plans for a 25,000-bu. concrete house with 9 bins and 2 elvtr. legs. Specifications call for a 25-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Engine, Western Cleaner, sheller and manlift, distributor, automatic scale, truck dump, 2 rolling steel doors on driveway and steel sashes set in metal frames. Bids for construction will be asked this month.

#### CHICAGO NOTES.

Louis N. Scott has retired from the firm of Logan & Bryan.

The memberships of Arthur Meeker and Lester Armour have been sold.

Ira W. Westheimer became a member of Dean, Onativia & Co. Feb. 2.

DeForest Hulburd has retired from the partnership of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Morris Townley has succeeded Henry S. Robbins as general counsel of the Board of Trade.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L has been fixed for February at 5½% per annum.

George H. Tanner has assumed charge of the grain dept. of W. H. Colvin & Co. Percy Bartlett has also become associated with the firm.

L. C. Geahart has been reinstated on the Board of Trade. He was suspended for inability to meet his business obligations on the board last June.

H. A. Rumsey, S. P. Arnot and Frank Comerford spoke at the 3rd Annual banquet of The Board of Trade Fellowship Club Feb. 7. All members of the Board of Trade were invited.

The Fleischmann Co., makers of yeast, has bought 17,000 square feet of ground from the St. Paul Ry. and contemplates building a large addition adjacent to its present plant within a year or so.

Two bucket shop operators, Oddie and Mark A. Friedman, operating a brokerage firm as Freeman & Co., were sentenced to the state penitentiary for from 1 to 10 years on the charge of embezzlement.

To manufacture and deal in grain products and yeast the Calumet Yeast & Grain Products Co., South Chicago, has incorporated for \$50,000; incorporators, Alfred W. Bays, Edw. G. Blonder and Louis M. Brown.

A vote of members of the Board of Trade will be taken Feb. 11 on amendments to the cotton trading rules; and an amendment to Rule X suspending a member for failure to pay an assessment within 30 days after call.

Samuel P. Arnot, executive vice-president of the Board of Trade, in the interest of his private affairs, has voluntarily retired, to become effective Feb. 15. The officers and directors accept the declination of Mr. Arnot with much regret, they having unanimously requested him to accept reappointment.

A new building proposition is under consideration by the Chicago Board of Trade which will extend the building lines of its new home to cover the entire block bounded by Jackson, La Salle, Van Buren and Sherman streets. The present Board of Trade and the Postal Bldg. will both be wrecked and a modern 20-story building will take their place. Henry A. Rumsey is chairman of the new building com'te and John A. Bunnell, George Simons, and J. H. Jones are other members of the com'te. Total collections to date for the "New Building Fund" amount to \$90,416.94.

The following memberships have been transferred: Est. Michael F. Murphy, Walter P. Fraker, S. J. Barclay, Frank E. Gulick, Jas. M. Grighton, Duncan D. Garcelon, Harry F. Todd, Fred'k C. Aldrich, Alfred W. Coote, John P. Grier, Jos. M. Byrne, Jr., Chas. J. Sorrells, Est. Wm. C. Comstock, Herbert H. Moore, Est. Chas. L. Hutchinson, John H. Ehrhardt, Wm. Neumann, Joseph Leiter. Those admitted to membership are: John W. Bryan, Fred J. Bird, Grigori Benenson, John F. Brennan, Howard W. Jenkins, Robert N. Meyer, John L. Nairn, Louis C. Sonnenheil, Fred G. Heinmiller, John W. Hanes, Herbert H. Girardet, of Reiss Bros., Liverpool, England, Lucien Wickham, John P. Krecker, George F. Stewart, Edward Valentine Hemelryk, of Drummond & Co., Liverpool, England, Edwin Simpson, Claude C. Thomson, George Blum, of E. & G. Blum, Paris, France.

#### INDIANA

Bunker Hill, Ind.—Wm. Crowder, grain dealer, died recently.

Boswell, Ind.—The capital stock of the Boswell Grain Co. has been increased from \$14,000 to \$30,000.

Union City, Ind.—Mail addressed to Guy L. Kepner, who took over the plant of the Union City Elvtr. Co., has been returned. The plant is presumably closed.

Rockport, Ind.—I am conducting a feed and flour business in the two warehouses which were not damaged by the fire last year.—Daniel Kopp, Rockport Mfg. Co.

Dale, Ind.—C. E. Schaaf, Louis Huppert and Horace Walter now own the controlling stock in the Dale Mfg. Co., the same having been acquired from E. T. and Robt. Winkler. The business will be continued.

St. Paul, Ind.—A hammer type feed grinder with cyclone attachments has been furnished and placed by L. J. McMillin in the elvtr. of the Wm. Nading Grain Co. here. Power for this grinder is a 40-h.p. motor.

Fairland, Ind.—A large hammer type feed grinder with cyclone attachments has just been installed by the Guild Grain Co. in its elvtr. A 40-h.p. motor provides the power to operate. L. J. McMillin had the contract.

Middlebury, Ind.—Change in ownership of the Middlebury Grain Co. was announced earlier this month. J. P. Lantz of Stryker, O., the purchaser, took possession Feb. 2. Knepp & Leer were the former owners.

Charlottesville, Ind.—The Reeves Grain & Fuel Co. has replaced their old grinding machinery with a new hammer type feed grinder. They now do all kinds of grinding. This installation was furnished and placed by L. J. McMillin.



Ridgeville, Ind.—J. M. Stewart now holds interests of Mrs. W. T. Palmer, and R. D. sert now owns J. O. Palmer's holdings in Ridgeville Grain Co. Mr. Stewart will assume active management of the properties.

Peru, Ind.—For the purpose of getting in a position for administering on the estate of the Peru Mfg. Co., a partnership including Hugh McCaffrey, John C. Hite as surviving partner, filed a petition in circuit court re.

Spikerville (Wabash p. o.), Ind.—A local banking institution has entered suit for foreclosure of a mortgage vs. the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. A judgment of \$11,000, foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the premises, as well as appointment of the receiver has been requested.

Flora, Ind.—Hugh McCorkle is now sole owner of the firm formerly known as the McCorkle Bros. & Riley Grain Elvtr. Hugh McCorkle & Co. will hereafter be the style of the firm name. The previous partners are L. C. Miley and E. P. McCorkle, who are engaged in the grain business at Thorntown.

Poneto, Ind.—All the property, rights, privileges, powers, and franchises of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. were sold Feb. 4 at public auction. The sale was made in preparation to the dissolution of the corporation. Notice that certificates of preliminary dissolution had been filed as published in the Jan. 10 number of the Journal.

Nappanee, Ind.—The grain elvtr., feed store buildings and real estate of the Farmers Grain Merc. Co. are to be offered at auction Feb. 10 at 2 o'clock on the company's premises by the trustee, Harvey Stahly. The firm was declared bankrupt last spring and the properties passed. Syler & Syler had leased part of the storage capacity and Geo. Peters had leased the grinder, as stated in the Nov. 25 number of the Journal.

Morristown, Ind.—The Morristown Elvtr. Co. has just completed improvements in the plant they recently purchased by adding a basement, ear corn crib, cupola, cob and dust room, as well as other extensive changes in the building. Electrical power was installed and all new machinery including dump, 2 sinks, 2 bands of elvtrs., automatic scale, manlift and cleaner. They also moved their office and installed a 10-ton truck scale. The work was done by L. J. McMillin.

## IOWA

Gravity, Ia.—L. G. Blakeslee, grain dealer, died recently.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—Fire completely destroyed the granary of Albert Rukgaber near here.

Rock Valley, Ia.—Jake Vander Stouwe has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Elevator.

Bondurant, Ia.—A new grain office is under construction for the Clark Brown Grain Co.

Farragut, Ia.—I am now mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co., succeeding Ross Lamb.—Ray Cox.

Remsen, Ia.—The local elvtr. of the Plymouth Mfg. Co. has closed for lack of business.

Primghar, Ia.—A defective motor caused the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. to close for a time.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—A banquet and meeting was held here Feb. 3 by the Lyon County Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad will add 1,500,000 bus. additional storage to its plant here.

Sheldon, Ia.—John Teeslink has remained as mgr. of the old C. M. Anderson elvtr., recently purchased by the Quaker Oats Co.

Cherokee, Ia.—A feed mill with 100 bus. an hour capacity has been installed at the Weart & Lysaght Co.'s elvtr. Power for the two 22 in. steel burrs is provided by two 20 h. p. motors.

Stout, Ia.—An addition is being built to the office of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. to accommodate a new mill and grinder. Additional bins have also been built over the driveway to house the grain used for feed.

Rake, Ia.—The back-fire of a gasoline engine caused the engine room of the Lincoln Co-op. Elvtr. Co. to burst into flames. This blaze in turn consumed the entire plant and 10,000 bus. of grain. Ample insurance is reported to have covered the loss.

Osage, Ia.—Fire damaged the elvtr. of the Osage Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. recently. The feed and 16,000 bus. of oats stored within were unreclaimable. The fire broke out twice in the cupola, however the damage is 90% covered by insurance.

Tama, Ia.—The total liabilities of the Farmers Co-op. Co., who were reported in the last number of the Journal to have asked for a receiver, amount to \$27,700, with assets of only \$8,790. A. W. Herrig will continue as mgr. of the business. Though H. J. Ferguson has been appointed receiver the creditors are said to be amply secured and the appointment a friendly one.

## KANSAS

Vliets, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. contemplate refinancing.

Zenda, Kan.—A new 10,000 bu. elvtr. will be erected by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Centralia, Kan.—A new elvtr. will be erected by C. E. Drumm to replace the one lost Dec. 3.

Arkansas City, Kan.—New Era Milling Co. expects to remodel its plant and install new equipment.

Paxico, Kan.—The J. H. Dougan & Son elvtr. burned Jan. 29. Considerable grain went up with the building.

Bogue, Kan.—Philip Brin is the present mgr. of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., having succeeded J. Wathem.—P. Brin.

Clayton, Kan.—The Robinson Mfg. Co. has installed Kewanee Truck Lifts in its plants here, at Park and at Bogue, Kan.

Collyer, Kan.—Kewanee Truck Lifts have been installed by the Trego County Co-op. Ass'n at its stations at Voda, Wakeeney, and here.

Stark, Kan.—I am not now connected with the grain trade in any way.—A. L. Moody. (Mr. Moody was formerly associated with the Stark Grain Co.)

Glen Elder, Kan.—Ben Thompson is managing the Glen Elder Mills for R. W. Dockstader, of Beloit, Kan., the present owner. Only the elvtr. is being operated, tho the mill may be used later, when the new crop starts to move.

Sylvan Grove, Kan.—The Cross Grain Co. has purchased the elvtr. property here of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. The plant is being remodeled and will be ready for operation by March. The Cross concern lost its former elvtr. by fire last November.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The proposed addition of 8 new concrete storage tanks at Mill B of the Wm. Kelly Flour Mills Co. will increase wheat storing facilities here by 250,000 bus. Contract for construction has been let to Jones-Hettelsatter Co. and work will begin shortly.

Topeka, Kan.—L. C. Grubb is the newly elected president of the Topeka Board of Trade. John H. Redden is vice-president and E. J. Smiley the re-elected treasurer. The elected directors are J. M. Blair, L. E. Howard, John Ismert, C. L. Parker, E. J. Smiley, E. B. Sewell and T. J. Myers.—C. L. Parker, secretary.

## KENTUCKY

Paris, Ky.—A large warehouse is to be erected by Woodford Spears & Sons.

Madisonville, Ky.—The property formerly known as the Madison Mfg. Co. has been purchased by the newly organized Parks Mfg. Co. Immediate possession was given and the mill will be put into operation as soon as possible. A fire in this plant did \$10,000 damage recently.

## LOUISIANA

Shreveport, La.—The name of the Lawhon Co. has been changed to Lawhon Strube Co. W. H. Strube was taken into partnership.

Shreveport, La.—Plans have been made by Frank Davis, the former president of the Marshall Mill & Elvtr. Co., and associates, of Marshall, Tex., for the construction of a \$500,000 elvtr. and mill to be ready for operation May 1. The 600,000 bu. steel and concrete plant is to be known as the Shreveport Mill & Elvtr. Co. The handling capacity is to be 1,000 bus. every 12 minutes and the loading capacity 75 cars a day. A chop and feed mill will be installed and a 150 carload feed storage warehouse.—P. J. P.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Adelbert W. Mears was again chosen president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 28 by the five new directors and the ten holdover members of the previous board. The names of the new board was published in the Christmas number. Frank S. Dudley is the new vice-president, and James B. Hessong is again sec'y-treasurer.

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Baltimore, Md.—In our rush to get to press with our extensive description of the new B. & O. Elvtr., we neglected to credit Richard Mather, district engineer of the B. & O. R. R., who devoted much time to the perfection of every detail of this fine new elvtr. J. S. Johnson, who was superintendent of construction for the M. A. Long Co., was on the job all the time. He saw to it that every wish of the designer and engineer was carried out to the letter.

## MICHIGAN

Lansing, Mich.—Mail addressed to the Wolterine Grain Co. has been returned marked "Out of Business."

Grant, Mich.—The Grant Grain Co. and the Grant Co-op. Ass'n have sold out. Purchasers took possession Feb. 2. The consideration was \$2,500.

Corunna, Mich.—Petition for dissolution has been filed by the Farmers Co-op. Co. The properties were sold to the Albert Todd Co. as reported in the Dec. 10 number of the Journal.

Lake City, Mich.—The old Grice flour mill caught fire from the backfire of a gasoline engine placed in the basement. The fire damage did not amount to as much as the loss of the dampened wheat.

Owosso, Mich.—The mammoth elvtr. building of the Isbell Bean Co., owned by W. H. Edgar & Son of Detroit, burst into flames as tho from an explosion several hours after midnight Jan. 27. Nine carloads of beans valued at \$20,000, two carloads of wheat, one of oats and two of flour, in addition to lesser quantities of other grains, were included in the destroyed contents. The loss is placed at \$75,000.

## MINNESOTA

Lake Elmo, Minn.—The Equity Elvtr. is closed.—G. A. Meyer, G. A. Meyer Merc. Co.

Chokio, Minn.—Fire damaged the elvtr. of the Independent Elvtr. Co., of which L. E. Eddy is prop.

Princeton, Minn.—The Princeton Flour Mill Co. has incorporated for \$25,000, Chas. Carlson, president, et al.

Kanaranzi, Minn.—Henry Untiedt, Jr., succeeds Martin C. Elcan as mgr. of the Davenport Elvtr. here.

St. Louis Park, Minn.—E. Penners is not at this mill any more. His address is New Prague, Minn.—R. M. Sorensen, supt., Interior Elvtr.

Miloma, Minn.—Fire damaged the Okabena Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. Jan. 23 at a loss of \$100. A defective chimney caused the blaze.

Wheaton, Minn.—V. A. Soderberg has purchased the M. E. Lindquist elvtr. here. His brother from Chicago will manage the plant after possession is given April 1.

St. Paul, Minn.—M. J. Collins, elvtr. operator here, at Austin and Rose Creek, Minn., at Whittemore, Ia., died at Mason City after 50 yrs. of residence there at the age of 70.

Lake City, Minn.—We have rented what is known as the "Botsford Elvtr." on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. for the purpose of manufacturing a live stock mineral. We are not handling grains of any kind.—Digest Products Co., C. S. Shore, sec'y.

Brainerd, Minn.—The latest type of large size feed mill that will grind all kinds of grain has been installed by Turcotte Bros. It is completely equipped with a pit allowing the farmer to unload his feed in the hopper from the outside, and an elvtr. to carry it to and onto the screen to take out the nails, bolts, horseshoes, etc., grinding and sacking in one operation. The mill has 3 tons hourly capacity. A large piece of steel totally wrecked their last grist mill a few weeks previous to this installation.

New Ulm, Minn.—Much new equipment for cleaning, storing, etc., is being installed in the Bingham Elvtr. by the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the Eagle Roller Mills. The sale of the Bingham elvtr. was reported in the Christmas number of the Journal.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The foundation of the Edw. F. Berkner elvtr. being intact the rebuilding of the iron clad 35,000 bu. combination corn and grain elvtr. just as it stood before will be greatly facilitated. Shellers, cleaners, 6 legs, 10 motors, 2 Strong-Scott Air Dumps, 2 Monarch 22 in. attrition mills, Richardson Automatic Scales and large corn cribs fitted to handle corn mechanically have been specified to date. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract. The fire occurred Jan. 13 and took everything before it with the exception of the west wing housing the \$10,000 feed grinding department. Practically all the grain has been removed by the insurance company. As reported in the last number of the Journal the \$50,000-\$70,000 fire was fully covered by insurance.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

The Gopher Feed & Grain Co., specializing in screenings and mill oats, has opened offices on the flour exchange.

William B. Grosskopf, mgr. of the W. H. Dickinson Co., grain and stock brokers, died Jan. 30 after a prolonged illness.

The capital stock of the Atkinson Mlg. Co. has been increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000. Wm. Atkinson is pres. The company has an elvtr.

Herman Wernli, at present with the Grain Marketing Co.'s Minneapolis office, formerly connected with Wernli-Anderson Co., expects to enter the grain business independently soon.

Thomas J. Cassidy has been taken into full partnership of the Charles E. Lewis Co. He started work with the company at the time of its organization, 1888, as a wire operator. Mr. Cassidy has been in the pit for the Lewis company for the past 28 years. H. H. Walters succeeds Mr. Cassidy as mgr. of the Chamber of Commerce office for the firm, as the new partner moves into the main office.

## MISSOURI

Versailles, Mo.—W. K. Hunter is now mgr. of the Morgan County Elvtr. Co.

Webb City, Mo.—W. S. Gunning, 60, of the Ball & Gunning Mlg. Co., died Feb. 2.

Atlanta, Mo.—The Atlanta Elvtr. Co. has succeeded the defunct Bealmer & Son firm.—Atlanta Elvtr. Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The C. B. & Q. R. R. will build 500,000 bus. additional storage to its present storage of a like amount.

Greenville, Mo.—Henry Lee has again acquired ownership of the Greenville Roller Mill, having bought out the interest of his partner, Alex Clayton.

Otterville, Mo.—W. Edward Coleman of Bunceton is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. He succeeds P. E. Wherley who retired hoping to improve his health.—P. J. P.

Mendon, Mo.—A dissolution meeting of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is to be called at a future date at which time the transfer of the property will be authorized made to purchaser, C. O. White.

Centertown, Mo.—A hot box on the scourer at the Mahan Mlg. & Elvtr. Co.'s mill resulted in a \$50,000 loss Jan. 24 which included the \$43,000 mill, 2,000 bus. of wheat and some feed. The plant will be rebuilt.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Harry H. Savage, formerly with Marshall Hall Grain Co. at St. Joseph, and Hodgson Davis Grain Co. at Kansas City, is now associated with the Langenburg Bros. Grain Co. here, handling course grain.

Troy, Mo.—The Troy Mills has incorporated for \$15,000 to manufacture and mill flour, grind corn and the products of wheat and corn; incorporators, F. H., M. R., and B. M. Hanni, B. Trail and H. M. Maire.—P. J. P.

Lamar, Mo.—The farmers have the Egge Elvtr. leased. It was reported in the Oct. 11 issue of the Journal that the plant was at that time disbanded for lack of enough business to pay the State Financing Dept. 1c a bus. on all grain handled.

Kenoma, Mo.—R. W. Harris again owns the elvtr. property he sold to the farmers several years ago. It was operated under the name of the Producers Grain Co. This is the third to revert to private ownership in this county since the movement gained ground.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A bill giving the Public Service Commission control over the rentals of elvtr. sites on railroad right of way, as in Kansas and Iowa, has been introduced in the state legislature, and has the support of the Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n.

St. Louis, Mo.—Eugene Smith, sec'y of the Merchants Exchange, has been granted relief from his duties and made mgr. of the Merchants Exchange Bldg. Chas. Rippin, traffic commissioner of the Exchange, has taken over the sec'yship in addition to his traffic work.

Palmyra, Mo.—The Knollenberg Mlg. Co. of Quincy, Ill., is expected to take over the properties of the bankrupt Peoples Mlg. Co. here. The mill was erected and the business started in 1857, remaining in one family throughout these 80 years. John L. Plowman is referee.

St. Louis, Mo.—Gottlieb Ziebold, of Reed Bud, Ill., has purchased the mill known as the Des Peres Milling Co. and is having the plant overhauled preparatory to starting operation by Mar. 1. The mill has capacity for 400 bbls. daily and a new 60,000 bus. elvtr. was added to it just prior to the failure of the Des Peres organization in 1920.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER

Roy Monier has taken office as new state grain and warehouse commissioner. W. C. Atkeson was former commissioner.

Construction work has started on the 1,000,000-bu. addition to be added to the Murras Elvtr. here. This \$350,000 improvement is to be completed by July, giving the lessees, the Norris Grain Co., 2,600,000 bus. storage capacity. The Burlington owns the plant.

Rules covering the grading and handling of hay, alfalfa meal and provisions have been rescinded by the members of the Kansas City Board of Trade, as these products are no longer under the supervision of the Exchange. Rules establishing grades for grain were also abolished, having been replaced by official government standards. Directors may now fix their rules covering inspection fees on flour.

## MONTANA

Choteau, Mont.—Windstorm did slight damage to the elvtr. of the J. M. Barker Co. last month.

Glendive, Mont.—The Farmers Grain Co. has purchased the mill and elvtr. of the Glendive Mlg. Co.

Poplar, Mont.—Lee M. Tinker, mgr. of the Equity Co-op. Ass'n elvtr. here, narrowly escaped death when overcome with fumes from a gas engine.

Kalispell, Mont.—The B. F. Berry elvtr. has been leased from Anton Fox by a newly formed partnership between Phil M. Bruyer and Mrs. Helen Berry. Henceforth the plant will go under the name of the "B. & B." Elvtr. The new firm will conduct a grain, milling and feed business. Mr. Bruyer will become general mgr. and Mrs. Berry will attend the office.

## NEBRASKA

Trenton, Neb.—The Krotter & Wellett elvtr. is nearing completion.

Syracuse, Neb.—Ray Copenhagen succeeded Frank DeLong as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.



Brainard, Neb.—Ben Ptacek has resigned as mgr. from the Farmers Grain Co.

Lexington, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elevator Co. has installed a new set of truck scales.

Diller, Neb.—The construction of a new elevator is being considered by the Diller Farmers Grain Co.

Wynot, Neb. — Herman Loecker has had charge of the business of the A. H. Ellis elevator since the illness of Chris Schaller.

Hastings, Neb.—J. C. Hedges, mgr. of the Hastings Milling Co., died at his home last month. He was 80 years old.

Waco, Neb.—J. H. Hart is new mgr. of the elevator here. He was formerly mgr. of the Farmers Union Elevator at Hanover, Kan.

Venango, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co. has incorporated for \$25,000; incorporators: John Busch, Geo. Jord, et al.

Curtis, Neb.—The entire office of the Crete Mills had to be torn away from the driveway to save the mill from destruction by fire recently.

Hastings, Neb.—The business of the J. C. Lee Grain Co. has been succeeded by the Hastings Brokerage Co., which Othello Lane established last fall.

Oshkosh, Neb.—A 4 bu. Richardson Automatic Scale is to be installed for the Farmers Elevator Co. The W. H. Cramer Construction Co. has the contract.

Wynot, Neb.—A. H. Hillis has moved his headquarters to this point. He owns elevators and stock yards between here and Sioux City. Ponca was formerly his headquarters.

Oakdale, Neb.—A new office building is being erected for the Torpin Grain Co. on the same foundation of the one burned last month. It will be a two-room 14x26 ft. modern structure.

Kearney, Neb.—A Fairbanks Truck Scale, a Richardson Automatic Scale and a Power Shovel is being installed for the Kearney Mills. The W. H. Cramer Construction Co. is doing the work.

Sidney, Neb.—H. F. Freytag resigned as mgr. of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. here effective Feb. 1. He has been mgr. for the past 6 yrs. and engaged in the grain business since 1900. He will leave for Winner, S. D.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Lincoln Grain Exchange has incorporated for \$5,000 with 50 shares of \$100 each. The purpose of the incorporation, according to W. S. Whitten, secretary-treasurer, is to bring about greater efficiency in the grain and milling industry in Lincoln and surrounding country, and to enable closer co-operation among members.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Underwriters Adjustment Co. of the Underwriters Grain Ass'n secured a bid of \$126,606 from the Updike Grain Co. of Omaha for the salvaged grain from the fire in the Nye-Schneider-Jenks elevator here. \$400,000 insurance was carried on the grain and \$64,000 on the building. The loss on the building was total, while the value determined on the grain at the time of the fire was \$395,029. There were 64 bins in the elevator and all but 4 were filled. In addition to the wheat and corn reported in the last number of the Journal to have been exposed some 16,800 bus. of oats were also housed. Friction from an elevator belt is supposed to have caused the blaze.

## NEW ENGLAND

Leominster, Mass.—Fire did \$20,000 damage to the stocks and building of Bowen & Fuller, grain dealers, Jan. 31.

Lowell, Mass.—Fire destroyed the establishment of the Wesley M. Wilder Grain Co. on Jan. 29. He will rebuild at once.

Boston, Mass. — At the first organization meeting of the new Boston Grain & Flour Ex-

change, Inc., which separated from the Boston Chamber of Commerce when the latter organization moved out of the old building, the following officers were elected Feb. 2: Dean K. Webster of Lawrence, president; Elmer E. Dawson, 1st vice president; Richard E. Pope, 2nd vice president; Caleb H. Jaquith, Frank A. Noyes, Henry P. Smith, Warren G. Torrey, directors for 3 yrs.; Alexander S. MacDonald, Robt. C. Bacon, Harry Hamilton, Charles Varga, directors for 2 yrs.; E. H. Day, Edw. M. Hagarty, William B. Hanna and Andrew L. O'Toole, directors for 1 yr. The new organization has 147 members.

## NEW YORK

Valley Falls, N. Y.—The feed mill of Peter L. Stover was destroyed by fire Jan. 22.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A small fire occurred in the mill of the Niagara Falls Power & Mfg. Co. recently.

Akron, N. Y.—Reynolds, Remsen & Burrows have incorporated to deal in grain; incorporators, L. Burrows, 3d, E. Reynolds and L. F. Robinson.

Rochester, N. Y.—The J. G. Davis Co. plant, known as Granite Mills, has discontinued operation and machinery and equipment has been removed. The bldg. has been sold to an electric power company.

Troy, N. Y.—The grain elevator is to be erected as far as the state appropriation for it holds out according to latest announcements. The \$300,000 appropriation of two years ago expires July 1, claims State Engineer Finch.

## BUFFALO LETTER.

The Evans elevator is under new management. Excavating for the new addition to be built on the Superior Elevator has begun.

Wm. E. Kreiner & Sons have incorporated for \$200,000 to deal in grain; incorporators, W. E., H. G., and W. E. Kreiner, Jr.

Vernon A. Ellsworth, former member of the grain trade and a partner in Dooty-Ellsworth Grain Co., died on Jan. 17, age 49 years. His wife survives him.

The Consolidated Elevator Corp. has been started with new capital and will act as a carrying company. Arrangements for service between the Dakota and other local houses are being made.

The Abell Forwarding Co. is to spend \$2,000,000 in the construction of a 1,200,000 bu. grain elevator on 1,145 ft. of river property already owned close to the Dellwood Elevator. This company now operates the Marine Elevator.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Kintyre, N. D.—The Kintyre Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. is planning to enlarge its elevator.

Calvin, N. D.—The fire damage to the Imperial Elevator is being repaired by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Lidgerwood, N. D.—Fire destroyed the Lidgerwood Flour Mills at a loss of \$70,000; insurance, \$10,500.

Walhalla, N. D.—Lee & Son have re-opened their elevator after having had a 10-ton Howe Truck Scale installed.

Cavalier, N. D.—Fire did much damage to the elevator office of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co. All records, however, were intact.

Wahpeton, N. D. — Extensive repairs and much new equipment are being added to the elevator of Adams Bros. & Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Christine, N. D.—The Christine Co-op. Mktg. Ass'n is considering the purchase of the elevator of the Christine Equity Co-op. Exchange now in the hands of the receiver.

Chaseley, N. D.—Intend to put in a new truck dump before another fall in the F. O. Klinger elevator just purchased by myself and managed by my brother.—E. S. Curry, mgr. Empire Elevator, New England, N. D.

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Grain Dealers Journal,  
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**Grain Dealers Journal**  
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Starkweather, N. D.—Three grain elvtrs. here have received orders from the railroad company that they must be moved to the opposite side of the track, as the company intends to take up the sidetrack on which they are now standing. The change is estimated at \$10,000.

## OHIO

Xenia, O.—The Ervin Mlg. Co. suffered a total loss to its elvtr. Jan. 29.

Portsmouth, O.—Fire starting in the cupola of the P. H. Harsha Mlg. Co.'s corn plant did small damage Feb. 2.

Prairie Depot, O.—The Prairie Farmers Co-operative Co. has installed a McMillin Combination Wagon & Truck Dump with a 10 ft. extension.

Bryan, O.—The properties of the Raymond P. Lipe Co., dealing in hay and grain, will be liquidated and the concern will retire from the field Mar. 1.

Cincinnati, O.—Julius Fleischmann, pres. of the Fleischmann Co., died Feb. 5, at Miami Beach, Fla., while participating in a polo game. He was 52 years old.

Dawn, O.—I have sold my elvtr. at Dawn to C. H. Ferguson, who will take possession on March 1. I will assist Mr. Ferguson in managing until this fall.—Wm. P. Hiegel.

Pleasant Hill, O.—Myers & Patty Co. has installed 2 McMillin Combination Wagon & Truck Dumps in its elvtr. here. One has a 10-ft. extension and the other a 13-ft. extension.

Stryker, O.—A McMillin Combination Wagon & Truck Dump, with a 9-ft. extension which allows dumping into more than one dump door, has been installed by the Stryker Farmers Exchange Co.

Rosewood, O.—The Rosewood Farmers Exchange Co. elvtr. will be sold at public auction on Feb. 21, also its contents and equipment. The elvtr. is appraised at \$7,400, the stock scales at \$200.—J. M. Birkhold, receiver.

Cleveland, O.—Newly elected officers of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce are Geo. Schmitt, pres.; W. C. Seaman, vice-pres.; J. G. Monfort, treas.; F. J. Vasek, sec'y. Members of the Board of Directors are: Geo. Schmitt, W. C. Seaman, J. G. Monfort, E. G. Hart, F. W. Blazy, A. A. Kemper, F. E. Watkins.

Circleville, O.—The 5 elvtrs. of the Dixie Mills were sold to H. M. Crites for \$24,567, which was \$933 less than the appraised value, by Chas. Gerhardt and Edwin C. Wright, receivers, at public sale on Jan. 29. No bids were placed on the Heffner Mill property and the Crites Mill & Elevator. The sold elvtrs. are individually designated as the East End, the Island Road, the West Side, the Ritt's Crossing, and the Kinderhook, referring to the locations.

Cincinnati, O.—Despite his protests, the Board of Directors re-elected Frank L. Watkins pres. of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange. Other officers elected were A. M. Braun, 1st vice-pres.; John De Molet, 2nd vice-pres.; Elmer Heile, chairman of the Board; R. H. Brown, treas. and D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y. New members of the Board of Directors are: Harry E. Niemeyer, Geo. A. Dieterle, Frank L. Watkins, John De Molet and Frank J. Currus. A new constitution and by-laws was adopted and certain amendments ratified at the annual election.

## OKLAHOMA

Chickasha, Okla.—W. C. Newcomb has purchased an interest in the Linton Grain Co. and is now sec'y-treas. of the concern.

Granite, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. has been re-organized under the name of the Farmers Feed & Grain Co. No extensive improvements or changes are contemplated.—Jno. F. Cox, mgr. Farmers Feed & Grain Co.

Durant, Okla.—The Durant Milling Co. and the Stewart Milling Co. were broken into recently and the safes looted Feb. 2.—P. J. P.

Lawton, Okla.—Kewanee Truck Lifts have been installed by the Chickasha Mlg. Co. in its elvtrs. at Tuttle, Hinton, Apache, and this point.

El Reno, Okla.—The old established firm of The Farmers Mill & Grain Co. has incorporated for \$10,000; incorporators P. N., B. B. and J. N. Krockner.

Frederick, Okla.—The 2 Billingslea elvtrs. sold for \$15,000 at sheriff's sale, the one here bringing \$10,000 and the Burt's Spur elvtr. bringing \$5,000.

Fairview, Okla.—G. Thompson severed connections with the Fairview Feed & Grain Co. recently and Marvin Burke bought his interests in the concern.

Forgan, Okla.—The Farmers Mill & Elevator Co., managed by F. H. Schlicht, has been taken over by the Choctaw Grain Co. of Oklahoma City. Mr. Schlicht has been retained as mgr.

Comanche, Okla.—We have bought the Comanche Grain & Elvtr. Co. and have taken possession. Will handle grain, feed, flour, field seeds, etc.—Comanche Wholesale Grocery & Elevator Co.

Thomas, Okla.—Ralph Brown suffered severe injury when the rope on the manlift in the elvtr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. snapped and dropped with Brown about 70 ft. to the bottom of the pit.

Mulhall, Okla.—Fire destroyed the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. here recently, entailing an estimated loss of \$10,000. The bldg. contained 1,000 bus. of wheat, 1,500 bus. of oats, and some ear corn. The grain was insured but the bldg. was a complete loss.

Newkirk, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. & Supply Co. has purchased the produce business of J. W. Abott. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the former concern it was voted to further increase the business by adding a creamery.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A bill has been introduced in the state senate, No. 38, making it unlawful to store grain for hire for more than 5 days without having first complied with the state warehouse laws. It is an amendment to Chapter 207 of the laws enacted in 1923, and is intended to make more definite the application of the law.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The employment of a state chemist at a salary of \$6,000 a year, including extra help, is provided for in Senate Bill No. 142, creating a laboratory, to make tests and analysis of any samples of grain, milk, ice cream, feed and fertilizer, veterinary, water for food supplies, and other test not inconsistent with the duties of a chemist that may be required of him when submitted thru the State Board of Agriculture or other departments operating under the State Board of Agriculture.

## OREGON

Salem, Ore.—The relief bill providing \$300,000 appropriation to buy seed wheat for farmers in Eastern Oregon, whose wheat was frozen by the severe winter, is considered woefully inadequate. Representations made by farmers and bankers before the ways and means com'te and the Governor indicate that \$1,250,000 is needed.

Medford, Ore.—Morton & Sons, of Grants Pass, have purchased a tract of land here and will erect a modern flour mill on it. Construction will begin immediately and the mill is expected to be ready for operation by fall. The mill is to be 3½ stories high, of modern construction and up-to-date equipment. A spacious warehouse for storing grain, flour and feed will also be built. The location is sufficiently large to permit extensive expansion later.

Portland, Ore.—The officers and directors of the Portland Merchants Exchange were all re-elected to serve this coming year. They are: Frank Shull, pres.; C. E. Dant, v-pres.; J. C. Settle, sec'y; R. B. Wilcox, treas.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Delabolo, Pa.—Stofflet Milling Co. will reopen its grist mill.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Philadelphia & Reading railway will build a new \$3,000,000 export elvtr. soon, which will have capacity for 2,500,000 bus. Bids will be asked for by Mar. 1. Plans and specifications have already been prepared by Fegles Construction Co. \$915,000 has been appropriated for additional facilities at Port Richmond by the company and \$300,000 for a new local elvtr.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Keldron, S. D.—We just installed a set of stock scales.—J. R. Kane, pres. Keldron Equity Exchange.

Lennox, S. D.—The Flanley Grain Co.'s elvtr has been purchased by F. A. McMaster of Titonka.

Bancroft, S. D.—Wm. J. Agnew died on Jan. 31 of pneumonia. He was widely known as a grain and hog buyer.

Madison, S. D.—We have built a modern office in our elvtr.—F. H. McGowan, mgr. Madison Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Kennebec, S. D.—Claude Irwin has purchased the elvtr. of the McVan Elvtr. Co., of which he was formerly mgr.

Columbia, S. D.—The Atlas Elvtr. Co. has its elvtr. about completed. E. S. Curry, mgr. Empire Elvtr., New England, N. D.

Brookings, S. D.—We expect to put in a few truck dumps in our line elvtrs. in May or June.—Elmer H. Sexauer, sec'y-treas., Geo. H. Sexauer & Son.

Yankton, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Farmer Co-operative Co. was destroyed by fire on Feb. 4. It contained 3,000 bus. of corn and 600 bus. of oats at the time. Total loss is estimated at \$12,000, and no insurance was carried.

## SOUTHEAST

Harpers Ferry, W. Va.—The Harpers Ferry Mill burned for a loss of \$300,000.

Gaylord, W. Va.—The grain elvtr. of the Reed Grain & Milling Co. has been leased by B. F. LaFollette & Co.—P. J. P.

Tampa, Fla.—The warehouse of the E. H. Freeland Co., wholesale grain brokers, was damaged by fire at a loss of \$10,000 recently.

Fayette, Ala.—The Fayette Mill, Gin & Ice Co. has been incorporated by C. V. Matthews, E. M. Grimsley and others, with \$50,000 capital.—P. J. P.

Albany, Ala.—A new concrete, brick and composition building costing about \$10,000, has been completed for the Twin City Wholesale Feed & Grain Co. The floor space is 5,000 square feet and the building is so arranged that it can be enlarged at any time.

## TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The new grain inspection tracks of the St. L. & S. F. at Kansas City Junction, have been placed in service, and are expected to speed up the service for local shippers, who have been handicapped by inadequate inspection trackage.—P. J. P.

Memphis, Tenn.—Annual election of the Memphis Merchants Exchange resulted in the election of Sim F. Clark, pres.; J. J. Wade Sr., vice-pres. The new directorate is composed of W. R. Smith-Vaniz, S. E. Risor, J. N. Trenholm, W. P. Battle, C. S. Kenney, S. T. Pease, J. B. Edgar and L. B. Lovitt.



Ripley, Tenn.—The grist mill and warehouse of W. T. Rice burned recently, causing \$2,000 loss.

Memphis, Tenn.—We are doing a track business specializing in snapped corn, hay and oats.—McInnis-Montgomery Co.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Stockholders and directors of the Dixie Mills Co., at a recent semi-annual meeting, decided to increase the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$75,000 and to erect a 30,000-bu. capacity concrete elvtr. in the spring which will cost approximately \$15,000.

Nashville, Tenn.—Voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by R. O. Stone and Emma B. Hamilton, formerly conducting a milling business as Hamilton Bros. Assets were listed as about \$1,000; liabilities at \$9,598.76. Assets included personal property and debts due the petitioners.

## TEXAS

El Paso, Tex.—A new 100,000-bu. storage warehouse is to erected by the Globe Mills.

Gatesville, Tex.—Fire destroyed the plant of the J. C. Smith Grain & Elvtr. Co. recently.

Galveston, Tex.—Rumor has it that the Texas Star Flour Mills will build a new concrete elvtr.

Liberty, Tex.—B. H. Carter, H. L. McGuire and others have incorporated the Liberty Grain Co.—P. J. P.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Transit Grain & Commission Co. has taken larger office space and increased its personnel.

Plainview, Tex.—The Farmers Grain Co. will replace the 20,000-bu. elvtr. which was destroyed by fire recently, with a 30,000-bu. structure. Warehouse and office space will be considerably larger than in the old bldg.—P. J. P.

Tulia, Tex.—I sold my mill and elvtr., known as the Floydada Mill & Elvtr., at Floydada, Tex., and have purchased the W. A. Porter & Sons elvtr. here. I am wrecking the old elvtr. and will rebuild a 30,000-bu. modern structure, in which will be installed a 100-bbl. flour mill.—A. J. Abernathy.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Judge Atwell in the U. S. District Court has ordered the F. & M. National Bank to pay to W. W. Wilkinson, referee in bankruptcy, \$10,000 paid to the bank on a note by the defunct Walker Grain Co. The note is alleged to have been paid after bankruptcy proceedings were instituted, and the principal with interest at 6 per cent will now be available for distribution to the creditors.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Fire originating in Warehouse No. 9 of the Doggett Grain Co., of Dallas, completely destroyed the structure along with 5 carloads of milo heads and 3 cars of hay. Loss was about \$3,500, fully insured. Then it spread to Warehouse No. 10, which was leased by Smith Bros. Grain Co. of Fort Worth, and filled with hay, and destroyed that, the loss amounting to about \$7,500, also fully insured.—Dorsey Grain Co.

Graham, Tex.—We are now building a 200,000-bu. concrete and steel elvtr., which includes headhouse with a capacity of about 25,000 bus. The headhouse, which is already completed, contains 13 overhead bins. This makes a total of 30 bins with the 8 large and 9 small outside concrete tanks. Machinery has been installed in the headhouse and work started on the outside tanks. We are expecting to add another story to our mill bldg., which will enable us to install some additional machinery.—J. S. Criswell, vice-pres. and mgr. of the Graham Mill & Elvtr. Co.

## WASHINGTON

Palouse, Wash.—H. H. Simpson has succeeded Thomas Hemp as mgr. of the offices of the Milwaukee Grain & Elevator Co. here.

Seattle, Wash.—The R. M. Hawkins Grain Co. has opened offices here. Pres. R. M. Hawkins was associated with the late George Carmody.

## WISCONSIN

Trade River, Wis.—The Wm. Lindgren feed and saw mill was recently destroyed by fire.

Kenosha, Wis.—A new flour, feed and grain warehouse has been opened by Peter Jacobs & Co.

Genoa, Wis.—Trenax Bros. now own the flour and feed mill formerly operated by Thos. Latimer & Sons.

Bruce, Wis.—The Farmers Exchange has been incorporated for \$10,000, to deal in flour, feed, grain, hay, etc. E. E. Goff is interested.

Forest Junction, Wis.—Kurt A. Huebner is successor to Huebner Bros. Co. and now owns the elevator and loading station on the C. & N. W. and C., M. & St. P. at Forest Junction.

## MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce Finance Com'te has determined the February rate of interest at 6%.

Charles Schloegel has purchased the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.'s 4-story re-inforced concrete and steel factory bldg. Consideration was \$68,000. This bldg. is 38x150 ft. and was erected about 2 years ago.

Plans are being prepared for the erection of 2 immense grain elvtrs. in this city, according to officials of the Chamber of Commerce. Rumor has it the C., M. & St. P. railroad will replace Elevator E, which burned last summer. Another concern, which lost its structure by fire, is planning its rebuilding. In spite of recent losses the Milwaukee elvtrs. will still accommodate 14,000,000 bus. of grain, which is declared adequate for present needs.

Fire gutted and destroyed the 10-story Bay Grain Elevator on Jan. 27. It was a frame structure and burned like tinder. Sheet-iron siding warped from its fastening by the extreme heat, fell red-hot to the ground endangering the lives of firemen who brot 36 lines of hose to bear on the flames. The woodwork in the old Ladish mill, an 8-story brick structure, 300 feet long, 25 feet from the elevator, smoldered from the heat that penetrated the brick walls. Firemen saved the mill. A switch engine sent out to rescue several cars of grain that stood on the tracks next to the elvtr. was unable to get the last 4 out before they were destroyed. The elvtr. contained 250,000 bus. of grain. It had a total capacity of 800,000 bus. The first section of the plant was erected 30 years ago by the Hansen Malting Co. Ownership passed to the American Malting Co. and later to the Ladish-Stoppenbach Co., from which Kneisler Bros., present operators, leased it about a year ago.

## WYOMING

Riverton, Wyo.—The Riverton Valley Grain Exchange has succeeded the Riverton Elvtr. Co., and now operates its 45,000 bus. capacity modern equipped elevator.—O. P. Ellis.

## Wheat Handlers' Profits Small.

Testifying before the Royal Commission at London, Eng., some time ago, Sir Herbert Thomas Robson, who was president of the Wheat Export Co., the allied buying agency during the war, said the profits of the middlemen in the United States and Canada were very small. It was safe to say that very large quantities of wheat were moved from the farms to the ocean ships on a basis of two cents or less per bushel profit to the middlemen. That

was to say, the profit was about 1½ per cent at the present prices of wheat.

Dealing with the price of bread, Sir Herbert Robson said the result of the Commission's inquiries undoubtedly would result in the discovery that the price of bread in New York, Montreal, Toronto or Chicago was higher than the price of bread in Great Britain.

"The governments of the United States and Canada," Sir Herbert continued, "in recent years had done everything in their power to encourage higher prices of grain, especially wheat, as it was evident that there were long periods when wheat would be sold a good deal below the cost of production. It was not unreasonable to presume that if any combination of buyers in Great Britain, or the Government itself, attempted to force down the price of wheat imported from North America, by controlling the buying, the governments of the United States and Canada would take measures to prevent the exploitation of the American and Canadian growers."

## HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIERS

*Used everywhere—*  
**NONE BETTER**

For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

**HESS WARMING &  
VENTILATING CO.**  
1207 So. Western Ave.  
**CHICAGO**



## Seeds

**Grand Forks, N. D.**—The Grand Forks Seed Co. has purchased the M. W. Day warehouse.

**Gary, Minn.**—We handle several carloads of seed at this station every year.—H. M. Flora, agt., Cargill Elevator Co.

**Cedar Falls, Ia.**—Cedar Falls Seed Co. has been incorporated by John Lemmer and others, with capital stock of \$50,000.

**Nashville, Tenn.**—Ewing-Gibson Seed Co. was recently organized here. Mr. Ewing was formerly with McKay-Reece Co.

**Toronto, Ont.**—A new building is being constructed for the local office of the Dominion Seed Branch and is now nearly complete.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The annual convention of Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n will be held in Chicago, at the Drake hotel, on June 22-23.

**Paris, Ky.**—We expect to erect a storage warehouse which will be used mainly for storing Kentucky blue grass seed.—Woodford Spears & Sons.

**Fort Dodge, Ia.**—Northrup, King & Co. have made arrangements to re-open their Iowa branch in this city. J. A. Shelton will be manager.

A seed clipping service has been started by James H. Burdett for the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n. Sheets Nos. 1 and 2 have already been distributed.

**Ottawa, Ont.**—The final estimate of Canadian flaxseed is 9,695,000 bushels, compared with 7,140,000 bushels in 1923, an increase of 35%.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

An extensively used clover seed cleaning machine was originally developed as a mining machine to handle precious metals. It divides the seed into as many as 17 different grades.

Certified Kenota oats, inspected in the fields and tested for germination and purity, are being sold by the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n, which has headquarters in Manhattan, Kan.

**Paris, France.**—A clover and grass seed office has been opened here by Tezier Freres of Valence-sur-Rhone, France. It is managed by Mr. Gregoire, formerly manager of its clover and grass seed department at Valence.

Canada proved a marketing place for quack grass seed which was cleaned from timothy, before the war. The Canadian government used it for sowing aviation fields because of its ability to quickly make a matted, tough turf. The severe winters prevented it becoming a pest. Since the war, however, that market has disappeared and quack grass seed is burned.

### Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for December, compared with December, 1923, and for 12 months ending with December, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

IMPORTS.		12 mos. ending Dec.	
1924	1923	1924	1923
Alfalfa, lbs..	437,947	3,703,099	19,921,250
Beans, lbs..	6,227,713	3,590,258	68,037,578
Peas, lbs..	2,627,274	2,471,477	24,702,399
Clover, lbs..	2,892,777	6,967,629	42,964,542
Gr. seeds, lbs.	456,149	775,614	3,252,167
Alfalfa, lbs..	233,174	11,040	579,058
Beans, bus...	71,638	116,972	605,284
Peas, bus...	7,761	14,636	76,918
Clover, lbs..	154,405	430,266	1,648,070
Timothy, lbs.	979,479	1,985,460	16,535,051
Other gr. seeds, lbs.	554,236	463,007	4,070,332
			4,004,157

**Lloyd, Fla.**—H. M. Taylor, Seedsman, Inc., is a new firm incorporated here for \$40,000. W. L. Taylor and associates head the firm. Mr. Taylor has been identified with the seed trade for several years.

**Rigby, Ida.**—Plans for the construction of a seed pea handling plant here are being made by N. B. Keeney & Sons, Inc., of Le Roy, N. Y. It is to have a capacity of 50,000 bus. and be fully equipped with modern machinery and devices.

**Olympia, Wash.**—Governor Walter M. Pierce has signed a measure appropriating \$1,500,000 for loans to farmers for purchasing seed wheat. A large proportion of the winter wheat was frozen by the severe weather of last December.

Copies of the Code of Ethics adopted by the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n are being distributed among the members, already framed and ready to hang up, by C. K. Jones, sec'y-treas. Additional copies may be purchased from him at cost.

**Chicago, Ill.**—J. Oliver Johnson, Inc., has increased its capital stock to \$400,000. A stock dividend of 20% was paid this year. Rapid growth is causing the firm to continually take up more outside storage space in spite of the size of the present quarters.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Charles N. Ford has resigned his position as treas. and director of the Albert Dickinson Co., of Chicago, and opened offices of his own for handling investments. His resignation terminated 39 years' connection with the seed company.

**Grand Forks, N. D.**—A seed house costing \$4,000 has been opened by the Farmers Co-operative Marketing Ass'n, with Lars Hylden managing. It is equipped with modern seed cleaning machinery and has a capacity of 10 cars of sacked goods per day.

**St. Cloud, Minn.**—The Minnesota Seed & Poultry Show, held here in the Armory, Feb. 3, 4 and 5, carried an unusual number of exhibits. A long list of prizes were taken. C. H. Lien, Holdingford, exhibited the largest ear of corn, and carried off the sweepstakes for yellow corn.

**Salt Lake City, Utah.**—The rapidly increasing alfalfa seed industry in Utah led the Crop & Pests Inspector to recommend a law providing for a state seed laboratory to be located here and operated under the direction of the state Board of Agriculture. Demands have been made on the state for seed analysis and certification.

**Grand Rapids, Mich.**—Alfred J. Brown has resigned his position as pres. of the Alfred J. Brown Seed Co. His place is being taken by L. S. Markley, graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College and post graduate of the University of Illinois, who will look after the contract and growing departments. The company deals largely in peas and beans.

**Toledo, O.**—Clover market marking time awaiting new developments. Many February longs not anxious to accept delivery traded over to March at ruling difference. Expect liberal deliveries on February contracts. With good cash demand market is in position to rally sharply. The future trend is up to the volume of imports and cash demand. Foreigners may be expected to unload all their surplus clover.—Southworth & Co.

**Washington, D. C.**—A joint meeting of the legislative committees of the American Seed Trade Ass'n and the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n held here on Jan. 26, resulted in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution: **RESOLVED**, that the seed merchants, both wholesale and retail, be requested to label imported alfalfa and red clover seed offered for sale for American consumption with the statement as to the country of production of such seeds.

**Mount Vernon, Wash.**—The City Grain & Seed Co. has been reorganized into a larger corporation which will engage in growing and selling garden and field seeds on a wholesale basis as well as continue with the present active feed and grain business. Wm. Hayton, B. A. West, J. B. Hayton, Alf. Christianson and Alfred Polson are actively engaged in the enterprise. Additional machinery will be installed in the plant here for cleaning seeds.

**Cedar Rapids, Ia.**—John T. Hamilton, founder of the Hamilton Seed & Coal Co. and connected with the field seed business for over 50 years, died recently at the age of 81. He was one of the organizers of the Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n, mayor of the city of Cedar Rapids, member of the State Legislature and of the State Board of Control, active bank pres. and leader in local enterprises at various times during an active life.

**Worthington, Minn.**—The St. John Seed Co. has purchased the entire Humiston & St. John properties at Worthington and Organized from Frank E. Crandall, receiver for the bankrupt concern. Articles of incorporation have been filed. The directors of the new organization are John G. Dill, Sr., W. B. Webb, and R. E. Jones, of Wabasha, Minn., and C. H. St. John and B. P. St. John of Worthington. Paid up capital is \$32,000; authorized capital, \$100,000.—B. P. St. John, mgr., St. John Seed Co.

**Atlanta, Ill.**—Dean Hoblit is the new corn king of Illinois, having taken the grand sweepstakes prize for the best 10 ears of utility type yellow corn at the annual Illinois Seed Corn Show, held in connection with Farmers' week at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. Most of the 10 ears grew on a 40-acre field which averaged 77 bushels to the acre. The land had been limed and treated to rock phosphate at the rate of 1,000 pounds of phosphate and 2,000 pounds of lime to the acre. The crop matured 12 days ahead of ordinary corn.

"Korean Lespedeza, a New Forage Crop," by A. J. Pieters and G. P. Van Eseltine (U. S. Dept. Agr., Dept. Circ. 317 (1924)), gives the characteristics, origin, and botanical history of that plant and compares it to the Japanese lespedeza. The Korean plant is a summer pasture crop for the poorer permanent pastures of the northern states. It is not a hay crop and is not advised for situations in which red clover, alsike clover, or sweet clover thrive. Its value lies in the fact that it will reseed the ground and will grow in the hot months when grass on poor, droughty land becomes brown and dead.

Forage plant seeds imported into United States during the period July 1 to Dec. 31, 1924, in pounds, were 3,814,500 alfalfa; 538,-

### Receipts and Shipments of Seeds.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1924, were as follows:

FLAXSEED		Shipments	
Receipts	1924	1925	1924
Chicago, bus...	58,000	50,000	2,000
Duluth, bus...	156,860	123,617	296,701
Milwaukee, bus.	141,570	47,190	.....
Minneapolis, bus.	1,244,070	357,500	170,170
New York, bus.	280,500	.....	120,714
Superior, bus.	88,616	131,946	56,211
Chicago, lbs..	2,138,000	662,000	1,485,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	407,975	390,720	93,490
Toledo, bags...	903	1,248	436
TIMOTHY			
Chicago, lbs..	1,500,000	630,000	1,117,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	515,311	355,371	293,720
New York, bags	1,470	.....	3,299
Toledo, bags...	1,395	5,757	3,840
FAFIR AND MILO			
Kansas City, bus.	683,100	465,300	396,000
St. Louis, bus.	134,400	13,200	200,120
Wichita, bus.	111,600	85,200	64,800
ALSIKE			
Toledo, bags...	1,065	79	147
			58



100 Canada blue grass; 4,342,900 alsike clover; 3,732,800 crimson clover; 509,300 red clover; 497,200 white clover; 8,500 clover mixtures; 500 meadow fescue; 100 grass mixtures; 53,100 broom-corn millet; 967,500 orchard grass; 2,162,400 rape; 500 reedtop; 614,700 English ryegrass; 532,300 Italian ryegrass; 100 timothy; 892,800 hairy vetch; 644,800 spring vetch. During the corresponding period of 1923 the imports, in pounds, were 7,597,700 alfalfa; 359,200 Canada blue grass; 6,864,400 alsike clover; 6,145,300 crimson clover; 4,735,800 red clover; 760,700 white clover; 22,700 clover mixtures; 100 meadow fescue; 100 grass mixtures; 560,900 broom-corn millet; 554,300 orchard grass; 4,576,900 rape; 1,057,000 English ryegrass; 667,900 Italian ryegrass; 1,742,800 hairy vetch; 565,500 spring vetch. Imports of biennial white-flowered sweet clover, which is not subject to the Seed Importation Act, were 1,572,300 pounds during the 1924 period, and 1,667,800 during the 1923 period.

## Seed Certifying Bill.

A bill to authorize the all wise Sec'y of Agriculture to certify as to the quality of seeds shipped in interstate commerce has been introduced in Congress by Senator Norris, of Nebraska.

The present draft of this bill shows the Sec'y of Agriculture would be authorized to certify as to the variety, locality where grown, percentage of germination and date of germination test, purity and quality of seeds grown under co-operation of the Government with State officials, crop improvement ass'ns, and seed growers.

Persons authorized by the Sec'y of Agriculture could take samples of seeds moving in interstate commerce and investigations as to the quality, varietal purity and adaptability could be conducted. Publication of the results would be permitted.

## National Seed Corn Show.

A National Seed Corn Show will be held in Chicago, March 2-7. Prizes totalling \$17,000 are offered by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, under whose direction the show is being held. A \$1,000 is offered for the grand champion ear. Another \$1,000 is offered to the county farm bureau, grange, farmers union, farmers club, county agent, farm adviser, or county community group sending in the largest number of entries, and a total of \$15,000 more for the champion ears from each county in the country. The show will be judged by a committee of corn experts selected by the American Society of Agronomy.

Competition is open to the entire United States. Any farmer, farm woman, or farm child may enter one ear of selected seed corn. No entry fee is charged. To enter, it is only necessary to select the best ear and send it by parcel post to E. B. Heaton, Supt. National Seed Corn Show, Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, Chicago, Illinois. Entries will be received any time up to March 7th. The name, address, county and state of the person entering the ear should be plainly written on a slip of paper and tied around the ear with the writing on the outside. No ear will be awarded a prize until tested for vitality and disease resistance.

All information obtained as to seed corn conditions will be made available at the earliest possible date. This year the condition of ordinary crib selected seed corn is seriously poor. In some states only 25% of last year's corn crop is fit for seed. Every farmer is urged to submit seed corn for a test at this national exhibit the first week in March at the earliest possible date.

## New York State Elevator Charges.

Canal operators and officials conferred on Jan. 22 and discussed agitation for an increase of \$1 per 1,000 bushels in the State Barge Canal elevator charges. C. W. Austin declared the advance necessary to balance the \$12,000 loss suffered during the past year. The grain com'te of the New York Produce Exchange has granted approval to increasing the rates to \$7.50 per 1,000 bus. and slightly advancing the storage rates.

The leading plan calls for charging one fortieth of a cent per bushel per diem for grain, with 15 days' free time. If business increased sufficiently this charge could be lowered. Even so the elevator charges would be \$3.50 below those of other elevators and storage charges also lower.

Further suggestion was that the state elevator at Gowanus Bay should handle grain all winter, imposing a charge of ½ cent per bushel for loading, etc., tho no definite decision was made on this point.

## Coaxing Smiles

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

### The Story of Bob.

Bob, my competitor, was one of the best hearted grain buyers I ever knew. He would drop his own work any time to help the other fellow get his machinery going as repair work was a hobby with him.

He was a good business getter too. We used to talk the farmers over quite a bit, and cuss the ones that did not trade with us, and when we were talking to the farmers we used to cuss each other, as is usual.

Bob's elevator should have been a model seeing he was a mechanic, but in fact not much different from the ordinary, and like all elevators had little to say, except occasionally they do talk and play tricks. For instance, when the grain comes rattling down the back leg it is telling you the bin is full, or, the spout in the cupola is clogged, and if you do not do something soon, and often, the belt and cups will quit going, and call for a trip to the attic and also a paw cut at the boot, maybe both.

When the belt slows up without any good reason, the elevator is trying to tell you the belt needs tightening. When the elevator burns up, it is trying to tell you there was something around that was hotter than it ought to be, maybe the boss needed money for margins.

Bob's elevator was stuck as noted above and he no doubt knew the reason. The old saying was working about the shoemaker's kids going barefooted, but he had prepared for emergencies like this by taking off a section of the front of the elevator leg and had a long two by four handy.

The first aid usually given a stuck elevator is to get down on your knees and push up on the cups till you see stars, and if that don't work, you stand up and pull the way you want the belt to go, using kind words.

So Bob, inventive genius that he was, instead of tightening up his belt when things get slack, had studied out this style of improved leverage on that belt and put off the fatal day when it would be shortened.

As I was going by one day he stood out in the road looking at his cupola from different angles. From the cupola a two by four stuck out through the roof like a flag pole, a little off center, but a pretty good imitation. He said, "C. D., did you ever see anything to beat that?" He had a man pawing out in the boot and he was pushing hard with his prod pole, when the belt started suddenly, and took the pole along; he heard the crash as it went through the elevator head and another when it went through the roof, so he thought he better go out in the road and take a bird's-eye view of the wreckage.

I confessed I had never seen anything like that in the grain business, but to have been a complete success he should have nailed the Union Jack to the two by four before he sent it up.

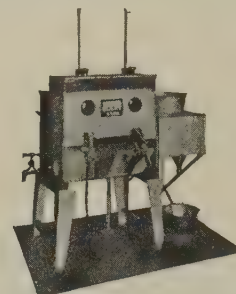
You elevator boys that have boosted up wagon rods, horseshoes, sacks, blankets, chickens, cats, and hay, tell us did you ever hear of elevating lumber and flag poles?

To those who might say this story is improbable, we have the marks in the cupola to show, and our theory was that the cups after pulling the two by four part way up the leg, let go of the upper end and the lower end dropped back and seated in one of the upgoing cups, thus leaving the upper end free to act as a battering ram which it did to perfection.—C. D. Sanborn, Drinkwater, Sask.

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### OFFICIAL BROWN-DUVAL MOISTURE TESTERS

in all sizes from one compartment to six, heated by gas, electricity or alcohol.

**HEAT YOUR TESTER with  
Electricity—with or without  
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### SPECIAL "FOUR-IN-ONE" SCALE NO. 14

This scale, designed and manufactured by us, satisfies a long-felt want in the grain trade, for a small, complete office scale for weighing samples for moisture test and for determining test weights for bushel, dockages, weights for mailing, samples, etc.

Write for prices on moisture testers and complete catalog of SEEDBURO Quality grain and seed testing equipment, which includes grain grade specifications.

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Successors to  
Hess Warming & Ventilating Co.,  
On Grain and Seed Testing Equipment



## Supreme Court Decisions

**Arbitration.**—Where oral agreement regarding subject-matter of arbitration is not prohibited by statute of frauds, an oral agreement to arbitrate is binding, and need not be in writing.—*Rickman v. White*. *Springfield Court of Appeals, Missouri*. 266 S. W. 997.

**Action for Reparation Requires Finding by Interstate Commission.**—No action for reparation for exaction of unreasonable or discriminatory demurrage charges can be maintained in any court in the absence of an appropriate finding by the Interstate Commerce Commission.—*Turner, Dennis & Lowry Lumber Co. v. Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Co.* U. S. District Court, Missouri, 2 Fed. (2d) 291.

**Landlord's Lien.**—Where one furnishing supplies to tenant purchased his cotton without making some inquiry as to a possible landlord's lien thereon, it could not claim to be an innocent purchaser when on inquiry it would have necessarily ascertained that fact.—*Gould-Galbraith Supply Co. v. Triplett*. *Supreme Court of Arkansas*. 266 S. W. 937.

**Landlord's Lien.**—Landlord's lien on crops, under Vernon's Sayles' Ann. Civ. St. 1914, art. 5475, for rent and money and supplies furnished tenant for making, harvesting, and marketing crops, held superior to lien of chattel mortgage on crop.—*Taack v. Underwood*. *Court of Civil Appeals of Texas*. 266 S. W. 618.

**Cost of Sacking Deducted from Mortgage.**—Where first mortgage on wheat provided that mortgage should cover advances, or expenses of maintenance or transportation, cost of sacks necessarily used to market wheat, held properly deducted from proceeds as against second mortgagee.—*Shoemaker v. White-Dulaney Co., et al.* *Supreme Court of Washington*. 230 Pac. 162.

**Liability for Demurrage.**—Under Interstate Commerce Act (U. S. Comp. St. § 8563 et seq.), providing that freight rates are immutable by agreement, mistake, or artifice of parties, consignee's assignee of B/L, who accepted delivery of goods, was liable for demurrage charges arising prior to assignment.—*New York Cent. R. Co. v. Hendel*. *City Court of Buffalo*. 207 N. Y. S. 234.

**Title to Corn in Crib.**—In proving title to corn in the crib on a farm owned by plaintiff, it is not hearsay nor self-serving to prove conduct of parties for the purpose of showing a division; to also show that the tenant pointed to the crib and told the plaintiff that the particular crib of corn was his share, the language under the circumstances being a verbal act.—*Hanson v. Johnson et al.* *Supreme Court of Minnesota*. 201 N. W. 322.

**Shipper's Claim Against Director General.**—The legal rights of persons having dealings with railroads under federal control were not enlarged by subdivision E of section 210 of the Transportation Act of February 28, 1920 (U. S. Comp. St. Ann. Supp. 1923, § 10071½ddd), so as to give the shipper a right to recover against the Director General in control of one system of railroads for damages suffered on another system, where such recovery could not have been had prior to federal control.—*Davis, Director General of Railways, v. Benson*. *Supreme Court of Oklahoma*. 231 Pac. 536.

**Warehousemen.**—A warehouseman who has issued a negotiable receipt for goods, and thereafter suffers them to be taken from his possession under a writ of attachment issued in a proceeding to which the holder of the

receipt is not a party, without taking up and canceling the receipt therefor, is not relieved because of the seizure of the goods from accounting to the holder of the receipt for the value of the goods. Section 25, c. 218, Laws of 1921 (Hemingway's Code Supplement of 1921, § 7957y).—*Love, Superintendent of Banks, v. People's Compress Co.* *Supreme Court of Mississippi*. 102 South 275.

**Warehousemen.**—In an action by the owner against a warehouseman upon a contract of bailment for the recovery of goods stored, or their value, the warehouseman must excuse his failure to deliver the goods in compliance with the contract; this he may do by showing that the goods were lost, and that the loss was due to causes consistent with due care on his part. In such case, where the plaintiff has proven the bailment, a tender of all charges, a demand for the goods, and the warehouseman's failure or refusal to return, a prima facie case has been made out, and it is then incumbent upon the warehouseman to overcome this prima facie case, by showing that the goods have been lost, and that he exercised due care to prevent such loss.—*Traders' Compress Co. v. Precure*. *Supreme Court of Oklahoma*. 231 Pac. 516.

## Diversion Beyond Named Destination Constitutes Acceptance.

Geo. W. Cole Grain Co., Peoria, Ill., plaintiff, v. Albers Commission Co., Omaha, Neb., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te No. 1 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of J. R. Murrell, Jr., O. F. Bast and J. T. Buchanan.

Oct. 17, 1923, the Geo. W. Cole Grain Co. purchased from the Albers Commission Company 10,000 bus. No. 2 corn at \$1.09, basis Peoria rate N. I. billing, ¾ cents less if Trans.-Miss. The purchase and sale was made thru Neal Grain Co., of Omaha, brokers.

The Cole Grain Co. diverted the corn to Chicago without the consent of the defendants.

Both plaintiff and defendant made and sent confirmations, differing in some details. Neal Grain Company sent both the plaintiff and defendant a confirmation.

Section B of Rule No. 4, of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, provides that in an instance of this nature the broker's confirmation governs. The broker's confirmation specifies Peoria terms, consequently the plaintiff and defendant must abide by that confirmation.

The plaintiff's action in diverting the grain to some point beyond Peoria constituted an acceptance of the grain, as specified by Rule No. 38.

The plaintiff asks for \$355.62 from the defendant.

The major portion of this amount is occasioned by car No. 114515 grading sample grade in Chicago. This car was discounted 24 cents a bushel. It contained 1,327 bushels, making \$318.48, amount of discount owing to grade. The balance of the amount asked for, namely, \$37.14, is caused by difference in weight etc., between the defendant's loading weights and Chicago official weights.

Under our rules and basis the evidence submitted, the plaintiff is entitled to this \$37.14.

Under our rules and basis the evidence submitted, we cannot allow the plaintiff 24 cents a bushel on 1,327 bushels contained in car No. 114515.

It may be true, as the plaintiff points out, that the defendant is taking advantage of a technicality, both in loading some new corn, also in claiming protection under our Rule No. 38. At the same time the plaintiff could easily have asked for permission to forward the cars to Chicago.

It is asking a little too much of an Arbitration Com'te to ask them to figure what the intent of the dealers really is. We are compelled to decide a case basis our rules and basis the actual evidence submitted.

We therefore direct that the defendant pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$37.14, and that the costs of these proceedings be shared equally by the plaintiff and defendant.

## Supply Trade

Advertising implies ability as well as willingness to deliver the goods.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The local office of the Huntley Mfg. Co. has been moved to the New Board of Trade Bldg.

**Enid, Okla.**—The name of the Southwestern Engineering Co. has been changed to G. L. Godfrey & Son, with offices in the Beck Bldg.

**Washington, D. C.**—The President has appointed William E. Humphrey of Washington state to membership in the Federal Trade Commission.

**North Platte, Neb.**—Business in our line of work is in much better condition now than it was this time a year ago.—W. H. Cramer, W. H. Cramer Const. Co.

**Springfield, Ill.**—There is considerable work in contemplation in this part of the state, and I look for quite a lot of grain elevator overhauling and building this year.—S. E. Dyson.

**Boston, Mass.**—The Jos. Dixon Crucible Co. announces the removal of its local office to 80 Federal St., H. A. Neally, district representative, and J. W. Loftus looking after paint sales.

**Chicago, Ill.**—"Webster Methods" published every little while by the Webster Mfg. Co. after an absence of many months has again made its appearance, to tell in picture and story the Webster Method of solving mechanical grain handling problems.

**Bloomington, Ill.**—The following Illinois companies recently purchased Howe Wagon & Motor Truck Scales: Acme Mfg. Co., Galesburg; Secor Farmers Grain Co., Secor; Andrews Grain Co., Walker; A. F. Davis, Fairbanks, Wyeth & Hardin, Fairgrange and Royal; Edinburg Farmers Grain Co., Edinburg.—H. J. Steidley, Illinois sales agent.

**Winnipeg, Man.**—There seems to be a fair chance for a considerable amount of grain elevator work in Western Canada this year. There are two or three new plants and several additions contemplated. We have just closed contract for a 500,000 bu. storage for a local plant, and we expect considerable work of this character.—W. H. Carter, pres. Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd.

**Washington, D. C.**—Enactment of legislation at the present session of congress authorizing the President to negotiate arrangements with foreign countries to remove or reduce the difficulties and expenses incidental to passport requirements in foreign tourist, commercial and professional travel was recommended to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—One of the latest developments in grain elevator machinery is the dump manufactured by Lord's Universal Truck & Wagon Dump Co. There are many desirable features in this dump, the most attractive being the worm gear direct connected to motor operating the hoisting mechanism. This worm gear provides an absolute lock, making it impossible for vehicle to rise or drop without the knowledge of the operator. This dump can be adjusted to stop automatically at any desired height without the operator's attention. The flexibility of the dump is best shown by the fact that it will dump from any length vehicle into a single dump door, or into any number of dump doors. Other features are: elimination of blocking of wheels or setting of brakes; impossible for team to pull or back wagon off hoisting frame while dumping; can be installed either stationary or portable. Full description will be sent Journal readers upon request.

## Railroad Claims Collected

Send in Claims of every description. No Collection. No Pay  
The Security Adjustment Co., Inc.  
1132 Builders Exchange Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
References: Any bank, mercantile agency, commission firm or editor of this publication.



## Patents Granted

**1,522,494. Grain and Merchandise Car.** Argyle Campbell, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Enterprise Railway Equipment Co., Chicago. Movably mounted on the door is a sealing member engaging and overlying a member mounted independently of the door.

**1,524,381. Grain Elevator.** John E. Bosserman, Murray, Ia. A clamp on the upper edge of one of the grain doors holds in position a platform in a horizontal position. Mounted pivotally on the platform is a base supporting a motor and one end of a conveyor.

**1,525,398. Grain Scourer.** Geo. M. Kemp, Williamsport, Md. A cylinder is provided with a series of integral L-shaped parts, each part having its inner face provided with transversely extending spaced teeth forming pockets, certain of the parts being provided with slots opening into the pockets of the parts.

**1,524,012. Grain Aspirator.** Erastus N. Bates, Portland, Ore., dedicated to the citizens of the United States. The grain flows thru a shallow inverted cone into a spout opposite an air inlet, the air flowing thru the grain as it falls over the sides of the cone. Dust is received in a pipe over the chamber, the pipe having an expansion chamber in its lower portion and being connected to a blower.

**1,523,906. Rice Separator.** Anton A. Schoenegg, San Francisco, Cal. In this machine, which is also described as a seed separator, there are combined a rotary screen, feeding means, means for drawing air through the holes of the screen, means at one side of the screen for receiving seed, and means spaced therefrom to cut off the suction over a portion of the screen for discharging relatively large and light objects from the screen.

**1,524,909. Grain Separator.** Wm. P. Buchan, Minneapolis, Minn. The separator comprises a separating shell provided with approximately V-shaped angular passages extended there-through from one surface to the other thereof, and means for moving the separating surface so as to cause the same to alternately reverse its opposite surfaces in respect to top and bottom, said V-shaped passages having such angular bends that relatively long material such as oats will not pass therethrough and relatively short material such as wheat will pass therethrough.

**1,522,724. Portable Grain Cleaning Apparatus.** Russell V. Judson, Detroit, Mich. Combined with a vehicle and a power plant mounted thereon are apparatus mounted thereon apparatus assembled on said vehicle including a fanning mill for cleaning grain, a picking or sorting machine for grain and a grain polishing machine together with conduits for leading the grain from each machine to the next and driving connections from said power plant to said apparatus.

**1,525,280. Grain Door.** Jos. E. Drake, Blue Rapids, Kan. Beneath the main door is placed an auxiliary door having a longitudinal series of recesses at an end thereof adapted to receive the end of a lever for prying the auxiliary door endwise from its position in the doorway, the outermost recesses being adjacent the end of the auxiliary door whereby to be overlapped by the framework of the car and to be exposed in succession as the lever is successively engaged with the recesses.

**1,523,389. Grain Sorting and Cleaning Machine.** Otto F. Beythian, Freeland, Mich. Combined in a bean sorting machine are a diagonally tilted traveling belt, a guide plate near the lower end of the run of said belt, a guide member adjacent the lower edge of said belt and formed with a discharge opening, a plurality of wiping aprons above the run of the belt and actuating means for the aprons adapted to drag the free edges thereof successively over portions of the working surface of the belt.

**1,523,489. Grain Door Construction.** Jesse L. Mullins, Junction City, Kan. In a grain car having a door opening in the side thereof, a pair of co-operating doors slidable on the side and adapted to close the opening, interfitting members secured to the inner adjacent sides of the doors, means for securing the doors in a closed position, comprising a latch pivoted to one of the doors, keepers on the adjacent sides of the doors adapted to receive the latch, and an adjusting screw associated with the free end of the latch and adapted to engage one of the keepers for forcing the doors together.

**1,524,070. Grain Trimmer.** Oscar E. West, New Orleans, La. The machine is movable by hand and comprises a material conveying pipe open at both ends and having at one end the major portion of its wall cut away for a short distance leaving a lip, and a nozzle adapted to be attached to a pipe carrying compressed air secured to the outside of the material conveying pipe in line with said lip and extending around the end of the latter and arranged to direct the compressed air axially along the lip and into and through the pipe, whereby material to be trimmed is supported by the lip and while so supported is entrained in the air escaping from

the nozzle and is carried through and projected from the pipe.

**1,522,599. Car Seal.** Jas. Alex. Stodgall, Winnipeg, Man., assignor to Safety Seal Co. A closed box having an entry slot in one end is provided interiorly with a stationary divisional member having a lengthwise extending opening therein and a pair of upwardly extending oppositely disposed spring catches located at the ends of the opening and a strap extending from the box and having the free end thereof adapted to enter the box through the slot therein, the free end of the strap being provided with a spring tongue and having an opening therein adjoining the tongue, the spring tongue being adapted to spring past the first engaged catch in the inward movement of the free end of the strap within the box and thereafter in the outward pulling movement of the strap to catch beneath the said latter spring catch and enter the opening in the divisional member and the other of the catches being designed to engage with the inserted end of the strap and positively prevent any inward shifting of the end of the strap subsequent to the catch and tongue being brought into locking engagement.

## Grain Inquiry Recommends Export Duty.

An export duty to be charged on wheat and flour sent from Canada into the United States in an amount equal to the import duty charged on these products by the United States, is recommended by the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission in its report submitted to the House of Commons on Feb. 9.

The commission spent 18 months in investigations in all parts of Canada and many cities of United States. Canadian grain moving in bond thru the United States is being reasonably protected and United States officials are efficiently administering the laws controlling it and preventing mixing of the high grade product with inferior soft wheat while en route, the investigators found.

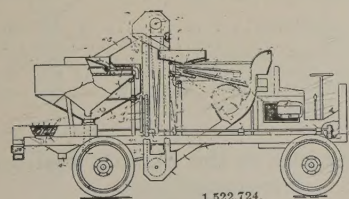
The report was held for future consideration by the House.

# ELLIS GRAIN DRIERS

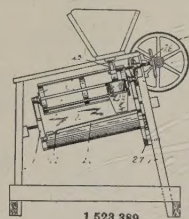
You can travel  
the wide world  
over and find  
nothing to  
equal them.

The Ellis Drier Company

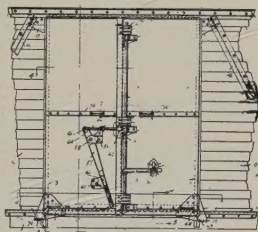
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CHICAGO, ILL.



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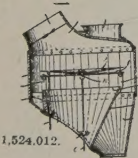
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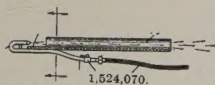
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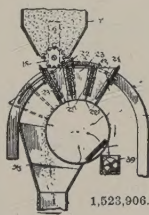
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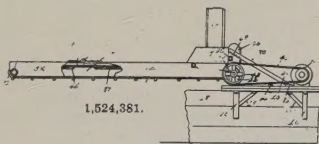
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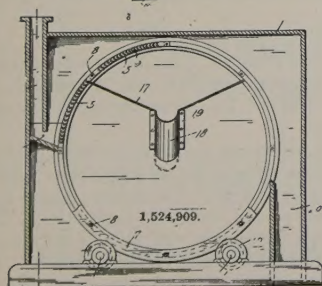
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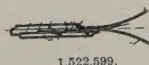
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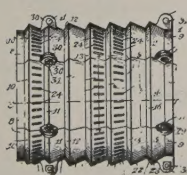
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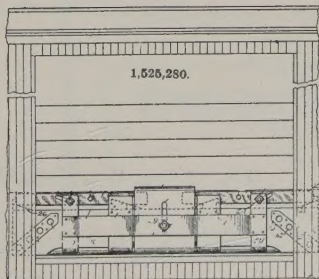
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## Fire Losses on Mills and Grain Elevators.

In hope of assisting owners and operators of grain elevators and flour mills to reduce their hazards the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has made it a practice for 22 years to compile statistics regarding its own fire losses. If owners and operators of this class of property would study carefully the figures presented herewith it should assist them materially in recognizing and reducing the hazards of their properties and by so doing they would also effect a material reduction in the cost of their insurance against fire loss.

During the last year the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. suffered 113 losses on grain elevators and flour mills with a loss of \$346,650. In order to meet those losses it had to collect premiums from a great many policy holders.

During the last 22 calendar years this company has had policies on 1427 grain elevators and flour mills in which fire was reported and on which it paid losses to the amount of \$3,276,621. In other words, its policy holders paid at least two million dollars in premiums which could have been avoided if all policy holders had exercised caution in the correction of fire hazards and in providing apparatus for extinguishing fires in their incipency.

It is noteworthy that the company's figures show that 10.65% of the fires occurring in grain elevators and flour mills covered by its policies were extinguished through the use of barrels of brine. Its liability on the property saved through the use of this simple fire protection aggregated \$1,708,968. In other words, if its careful policy holders had neglected to provide this protection, the other policy holders would have been called upon to pay \$1,708,968 more. Those who are really interested in preventing fires in their elevator or mill will study carefully the statistics following which reflects the experience of only one mutual company specializing in this class of risks:

### Cause of 1924 Fires.

COB BURNERS and Cob Houses—	
1—Overheating of cobs .....	\$ 246.08
1—Probably spontaneous combustion .....	13,646.28
	\$ 13,892.36

### EXPOSURE—

1—Brush fire on adjoining premises..	\$ 51.53
2—Exposure—garage .....	94.74

3—Exposure—elevators .....	264.40
	\$ 410.67
ELECTRICAL Hazard—	
1—Plugged fuse .....	\$ 10,185.55
1—Spontaneous combustion in motor .....	96.47
3—Overheated motor .....	160.03
1—Overheated fuse block connection .....	2.78
	\$ 10,444.83

FIREWORKS—	
1—Firecracker thrown under building .....	\$ 7.09
FLUES and Stoves—	
4—Defective flue .....	\$ 4,846.87
1—Overheated stove .....	7,200.00
2—Spark from chimney .....	31.86
	\$ 12,078.73

FRICITION—	
1—Mechanical hazard .....	\$ 6,657.50
1—Belt on elevator drive pulley .....	112.85
1—Pulley slipping on motor shaft .....	31.95
1—Friction in elevator head or leg .....	8,044.64
5—Hot box .....	15,867.77
	\$ 30,714.71

INTERNAL Combustion Engine—	
1—Exhaust of gasoline engine .....	No claim
1—Auxiliary engine backfired .....	\$ 6,614.20
1—Explosion of muffler .....	31.20
1—Gasoline engine .....	7,679.46
	\$ 14,324.86

INCENDIARY—3 fires with loss of ..	\$ 20,338.00
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LIGHTNING—31 fires with loss of ..	\$ 8,727.77
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LOCOMOTIVE Sparks—12 fires with loss of .....	\$ 41,128.17
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MACHINES and Machinery—	
1—Fire started in sheller .....	\$ 13.78
1—Spark in scourer .....	78.90
1—Metal drippings .....	19.78
	\$ 112.46

MATCHES and Smoking—3 fires .....	\$ 6,729.53
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POWER House—1 fire .....	\$ 3.53
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SPONTANEOUS Combustion in coal—	
4 fires .....	\$ 404.95

SPONTANEOUS Combustion Other Than Coal—	
1—In gluten .....	\$ 221.02
1—In waste .....	150.73
	\$ 371.75

TRAMPS—1 fire .....	\$ 4,499.74
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UNKNOWN—18 fires .....	\$ 110,461.52
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Total, 113 fires with loss of .....	\$ 346,650.67
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Salvage on losses of previous years ..	\$ 861.16
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Net losses paid in 1924 .....	\$ 345,789.51
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Time of Day When Fires Occurred: Daylight, 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., 52; night, 7 p. m. to 7 a. m., 61.	
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Kind of Power: Steam, 10; gasoline, 44; electric, 50; water, 1; no power, 8.	
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Fire Losses for the Year: Total, 45; partial, 64; no claim, 4.	
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buckets, and extinguishers 22 fires with claims of \$1,293.53. Amount at risk on property saved, \$188,660. During the twenty-two years this makes 10.65% of fires occurring put out by use of barrels and buckets or extinguishers, on which there was a liability of \$1,708,968, with only a nominal amount paid.

## Insurance Notes.

Nothing can take the place of the care and attention given by the policyholder who has the insurance property in charge. In the last analysis he, more than any other factor, is responsible for the cost of his insurance. —Millers National Insurance Co.

## Tri-State Mutual Annual Report.

Sec'y E. H. Moreland, in the financial statement of Dec. 31, 1924, for the Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Inc., Luverne, Minn., licensed in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa, reports gross assets at \$122,245.85. This is divided into liberty bonds (present value), \$80,407.86; first farm mortgage loans, \$20,000; cash in banks, \$18,553.19; premiums in course of collection, \$708.04; reinsurance premiums receivable, \$1,268.32; accrued interest, \$1,308.44.

Liabilities total only \$5,291.77, being divided into fire losses in process of settlement, \$3,933.20; reserve for taxes, \$600; reinsurance premiums payable, \$1,658.57. The reinsurance reserve, Minnesota basis, accounts for \$20,068.34. The company has a surplus over legal reserve of \$95,985.74.

Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1924, amounted to \$8,558,310. Premiums received since organization in 1902, total \$935,125.53; losses paid during that time account for \$340,881.43.

## Annual Statement of Grain Dealers Fire.

The financial statement of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind., for Dec. 31, 1924, is as follows: Net amount of insurance in force, \$123,054,789.00

### ASSETS.

Cash in bank .....	\$ 120,868.77
Government bonds and certificates .....	304,850.00
Municipal bonds .....	712,402.74
First mortgage loans .....	494,260.00
Uncollected premium deposits and renewals .....	38,466.80
Accrued interest .....	32,097.98

Total available assets .....	\$1,702,946.29
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### LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted (estimated) .....	\$ 25,928.63
Taxes .....	20,224.34
Miscellaneous small debts and commissions .....	8,065.46
Unearned premiums deposits .....	508,318.46
Contingencies .....	100,000.00

Total of reserves .....	\$ 663,536.89
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Total surplus .....	\$1,039,409.40
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This statement shows an increase of 10% in the business for the year, 1924. Of the total surplus, \$300,000 is set aside as a permanent fund for payment of losses only.

## Annual Report of the Millers National Insurance Co.

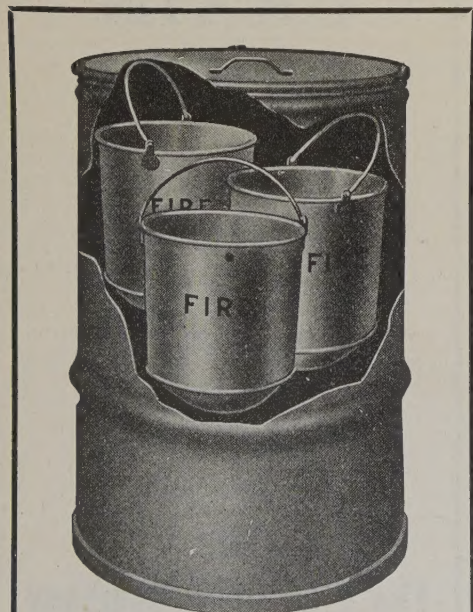
The 49th annual report of the Millers National Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill., lists admitted cash assets at \$4,213,520.68; liabilities, \$2,145,842.44; total income during 1924, \$2,093,005.48; total disbursements, \$1,920,003.41; cash surplus, including permanent fund, \$2,067,678.24; surplus over all liabilities, \$3,251,555.46.

Losses numbered 5,190 and amounted to \$1,112,767.88. Of these 956 are unadjusted and unpaid and are estimated at \$227,545.10. At the close of 1923 losses numbered 4,205 and were estimated accountable for \$1,099,084.18.

Mutual risks on flour mills, elevators and contents amounted to \$41,346,251 and on general business, \$648,844. Cash business totaled \$303,781,201, making the total at risk \$345,776,296. Losses paid since organization amount to \$18,996,004.56.

Canadian government officials are against enacting a Capper-Tincher bill, because it has not been shown to be producing beneficial results.

Sixteen bus. of corn were required to buy 100 lbs. of live hogs in November, 1921. From this highest record for many years the ratio decreased to 6.7 bus. in July, 1924, the lowest for over 15 years. A rise in price of hogs raised the ratio in January, 1925, to 8 bus., the normal or average for many years having been 11 bus.



**FIRE BARRELS** filled with solution of Calcium Chloride provides better protection for your elevator and reduces your insurance rate. Write for particulars

**CARBONDALE CALCIUM CO.**  
CARBONDALE, PENN.

Put out by the use of barrels of brine with



## Would Fire Close the Books?

Nothing will wind up a business as quickly as fire. One day a mill or elevator is running smoothly—no sign of danger. Then suddenly a fire, or dust explosion—and financial disaster.

Hartford Mill and Elevator Insurance pays for the loss to property and equipment as well as the loss on stored grain. More—this Hartford Policy gives you the counsel of Hartford Mill and Elevator Engineers. They will eliminate hazards which might later mean disaster. For the whole story of this protection write.



*A seal of certainty  
on an insurance  
policy*

***Cleaner Elevators  
mean fewer fires.***

**Hartford Fire Insurance Co.**

*Mill and Elevator Department*

H. W. Donnan, Supt.

410 N. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Illinois

## ZERO

Weather always brings an increase of fire losses.

Unsafe stoves, stove pipes, chimneys, furnaces and unprotected steam pipes all contribute.

**IS YOUR PLANT  
SAFE FROM THE  
HEATING HAZARD?**

**Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau**

230 E. Ohio Street  
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Representing the Mill Mutual Fire Insurance Companies

Organized 1902

**TRI-STATE MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.**  
GRAIN DEALERS  
LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Tornado Insurance on Grain Elevators, Residence and Mercantile Property.

Our Grain Policy requiring monthly reports affords the Grain Dealer full protection on all stocks on hand. Write us for particulars.

E. A. BROWN, President      E. H. MORELAND, Secretary  
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## THE IRON CLAD HOUSE

An elevator that is covered with iron and properly grounded is safe from LIGHTNING. Why take chances if your house is iron clad?

Write us for full information about grounding.

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Secretary  
Indianapolis  
Indiana

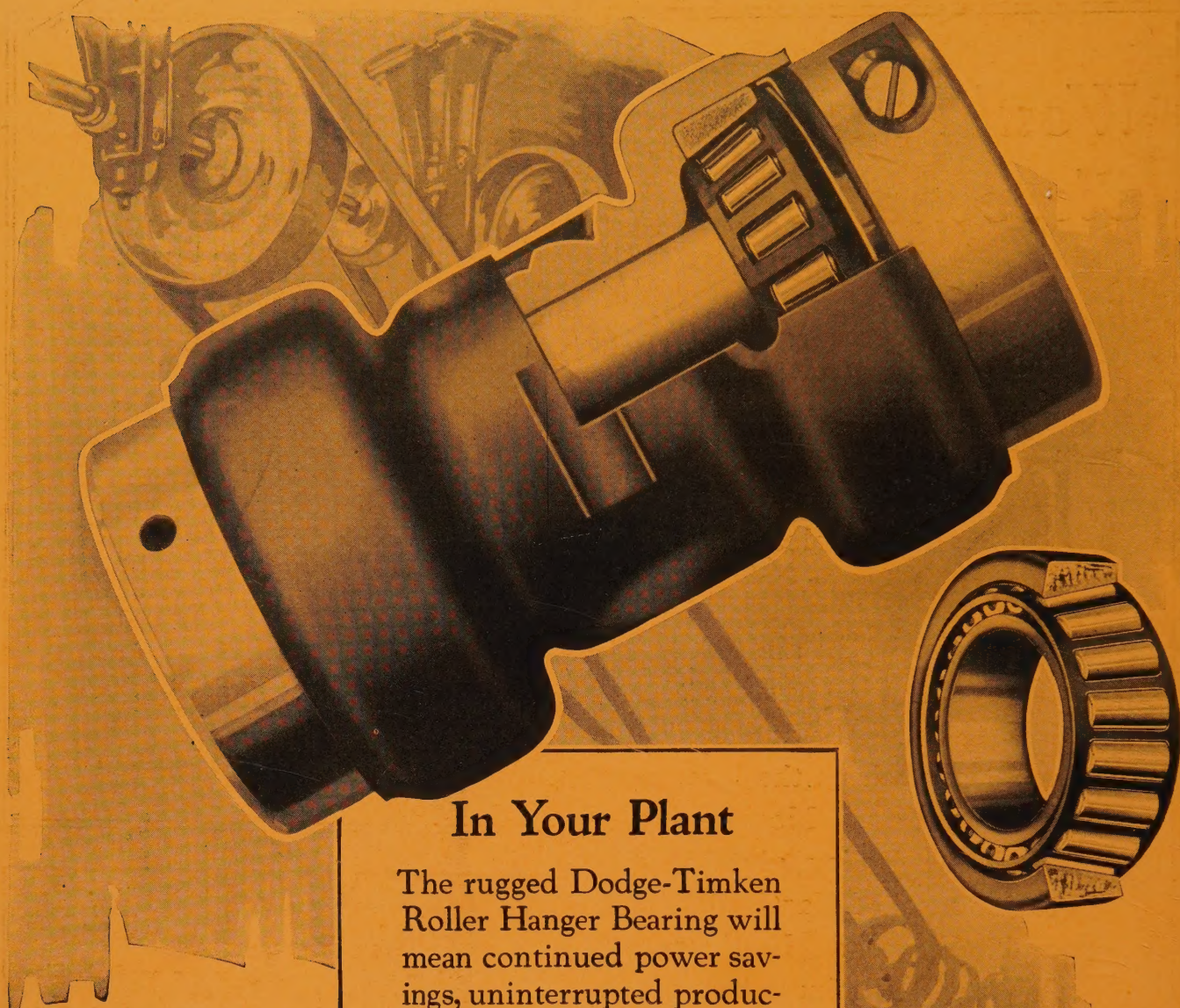
25% of Elevator Fires are caused by Lightning.

**Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire  
Insurance Company**

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President      GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary  
A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company





## In Your Plant

The rugged Dodge-Timken Roller Hanger Bearing will mean continued power savings, uninterrupted production and negligible maintenance. It is backed by the combined experience of two leaders—Dodge and Timken.

DODGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

General Offices: Mishawaka, Ind.

Works: Mishawaka, Ind., and Oneida, N. Y.

### Write for this Booklet

It gives the facts about Dodge-Timken Roller Hanger Bearings and Pillow Blocks.



# DODGE TIMKEN

ROLLER HANGER BEARING

EVERYTHING FOR THE MECHANICAL TRANSMISSION OF

Branches: New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh Boston Cincinnati Newark Chicago  
Atlanta Minneapolis St. Louis Houston Seattle Portland San Francisco

## Power